

C 6885-1

1985
CATHOLIC
ALMANAC

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Our Sunday Visitor, Inc.
HUNTINGTON • INDIANA,

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THE CHURCH IN COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

(Principal sources for statistics: *Annuario Pontificio*, 1984; *Statistical Yearbook of the Church*, 1981 (the latest edition available at press time). Figures are as of Dec. 31, 1982, or Dec. 31 of the year indicated. See Index under names of countries for additional entries on 1984 events.)

Abbreviation code: archd. — archdiocese; dioc. — diocese; ap. ex. — apostolic exarchate; prel. — prelature; abb. — abbacy; v.a. — vicariate apostolic; p.a. — prefecture apostolic; a.a. — apostolic administration; card. — cardinal; abp. — archbishops; nat. — native; bp. — bishops (diocesan and titular); priests (dioc. — diocesan or secular priests; rel. — those belonging to religious orders); p.d. — permanent deacons; sem. — major seminarians, diocesan and religious; bros. — brothers; srs. — sisters; bap. — baptisms; Caths. — Catholic population; tot. pop. — total population.

Afghanistan: Republic in south-central Asia; capital, Kabul. Christianity antedated Moslem conquest in the seventh century but was overcome by it. All inhabitants are subject to the law of Islam. Christian missionaries are prohibited. Population (est.), 15,540,000.

Albania: Communist people's republic in the Balkans, bordering the Adriatic Sea; capital, Tirana. Christianity was introduced before the middle of the fourth century. The Byzantine-Rite Church broke from unity with Rome following the schism of 1054. A large percentage of the population was forcibly Islamized following the invasion (15th century) and long centuries of occupation by the Ottoman Turks. At the time of the communist take-over in 1945, an estimated 68 per cent of the population was Moslem; 19 per cent, Orthodox and 13 per cent, Roman Catholic. The Catholic Church prevailed in the north. It fell victim, as did all religions, to systematic persecution by the government: non-Albanian missionaries were expelled; death, prison sentences and other repressive measures were enacted against church personnel and laity; Catholic schools and churches were closed and used for other purposes, and lines of communication with the Holy See were cut off. In 1967, the government, declaring it had eliminated all religion in the country, proclaimed itself the first atheist state in the world. Despite this, there are reports of a clandestine Catholic community in the country.

Archd., 2; dioc., 3; abb., 1; a.a. 1; bp., 3 (impeded). [Unconfirmed reports in 1983 stated that Bishop Ernesto Cobo, apostolic administrator of the Shkodre archdiocese and one of the three impeded bishops, had died in a concentration camp. He was still listed in the 1984 *Annuario Pontificio*.] Tot. pop. (1982 est.), 2,800,000.

Algeria: Republic in northwest Africa; capital, Algiers. Christianity, introduced at an early date, succumbed to Vandal devastation in the fifth century and Moslem conquest in 709, but survived for centuries in small communities into the 12th cen-

tury. Missionary work was unsuccessful except in service to traders, military personnel and captives along the coast. Church organization was established after the French gained control of the territory in the 1830s. A large number of Catholics were among the estimated million Europeans who left the country after it secured independence from France July 5, 1962. Islam is the state religion. Algeria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 3 parishes, 82; priests, 199 (83 dioc., 116 rel.); p.d., 3; sem. 3; bros., 18; srs., 482; bap., 41; Caths., 63,500 (.3%); tot. pop., 20,121,000.

Andorra: Autonomous principality in the Pyrenees, under the rule of co-princes — the French head of state and the bishop of Urgel, Spain; capital, Andorra la Vella. Christianity was introduced at an early date. Catholicism is the state religion. The principality is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Spanish diocese of Urgel.

Parishes, 7; priests, 19 (13 dioc., 6 rel.); bro., 1; srs., 16; bap., 448; Caths., 26,000; tot. pop., 30,000 (1981).

Angola: Independent (Nov. 11, 1975) republic in west Africa; capital, Luanda. Evangelization by Catholic missionaries, dating from about 1570, reached high points in the 17th and 18th centuries. Independence from Portugal in 1975 left the Church with a heavy loss of personnel when about half of the foreign missionaries fled the country. Two ecclesiastical provinces were established in 1977; all but two of the hierarchy are Angolan; the first Angolan cardinal (Alexandre do Nascimento) was named in 1983. Angola has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 3; dioc., 9; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 10 (8 nat.); parishes, 250; priests, 324 (141 dioc., 183 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 127; bros., 59; srs., 731; bap., 67,121; Caths., 3,305,000; tot. pop., 7,250,000.

Anguilla: Self-governing British island territory in the Caribbean; capital, The Valley. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua. Statistics included in St. Christopher (Kitts)-Nevis.

Antigua and Barbuda: Independent (1981) Caribbean island nation; capital, St. John's, Antigua.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 3 (2 dioc., 3 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 5; srs., 6; sch., 4; bap., 143; Caths., 7,000 (9.2%); tot. pop., 76,000 (1981).

Arabian Peninsula: Christianity, introduced in various parts of the peninsula in early Christian centuries, succumbed to Islam in the seventh century. The native population is entirely Moslem. The only Christians are foreign workers mainly from the Philippines, India and Korea. Most of the peninsula is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Vicariate Apostolic of Arabia with its seat in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The area has

an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region). See individual countries: Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, North Yemen, and South Yemen.

Argentina: Republic in southeast South America, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Buenos Aires. Priests were with the Magellan exploration party and the first Mass in the country was celebrated Apr. 1, 1519. Missionary work began in the 1530s, diocesan organization in the late 1540s, and effective evangelization about 1570. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1816. Since its establishment in the country, the Church has been influenced by Spanish cultural and institutional forces, antagonistic liberalism, government interference and opposition; the latter reached a climax during the last five years of the first presidency of Juan Peron (1946-1955). Widespread human rights violations including the disappearance of thousands of people marked the period of military rule from 1976 to December, 1983, when an elected civilian government took over. The bishops' conference published in book form in September, 1983, communiques they had sent to the military government during those years concerning human rights abuses. Catholicism is the state religion. Argentina maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 13 (1984); *dioc.*, 45; *prel.*, 3; *ap. ex.*, 1 (for Armenians of Latin America); *ord.*, 1; *card.*, 3; *abp.*, 10; *bp.*, 65; *parishes*, 2,178; *priests*, 5,482 (2,500 *dioc.*, 2,982 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 31; *sem.*, 1,635; *bros.*, 1,188; *srs.*, 12,552; *bap.*, 610,944; *Caths.*, 26,078,000 (92.8%); *tot. pop.*, 28,090,000 (1981).

Australia: Commonwealth; island continent southeast of Asia; capital, Canberra. The first Catholics in the country were Irish under penal sentence, 1795-1804; the first public Mass was celebrated May 15, 1803. Official organization of the Church dates from 1820. The country was officially removed from mission status in March, 1976. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1973.

Archd., 7; *dioc.*, 21; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 9 (1 is titular); *bp.*, 32; *parishes*, 1,420; *priests*, 3,629 (2,213 *dioc.*, 1,416 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 5; *sem.*, 284; *bros.*, 2,132; *srs.*, 10,654; *bap.*, 78,324; *Caths.*, 3,942,000 (26.4%); *tot. pop.*, 14,900,000.

Austria: Republic in central Europe; capital, Vienna. Christianity was introduced by the end of the third century, strengthened considerably by conversion of the Bavarians from about 600, and firmly established in the second half of the eighth century. Catholicism survived and grew stronger as the principal religion in the country in the post-Reformation period, but suffered from Josephinism in the 18th century. Although liberated from much government harassment in the aftermath of the Revolution of 1848, it came under pressure again some 20 years later in the Kulturkampf. During this time the Church became involved with a developing social movement. The Church faced strong opposition from Socialists after World War I and suffered persecution from 1938 to 1945 during the Nazi regime. Some Church-state matters are

regulated by a concordat originally concluded in 1934. Austria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 7; *abb.*, 1; *ord.*, 1; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 13; *parishes*, 3,065; *priests*, 5,605 (3,370 *dioc.*, 2,235 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 122; *sem.*, 406; *bros.*, 795; *srs.*, 10,247; *bap.*, 83,387; *Caths.*, 6,383,000 (84.9%); *tot. pop.*, 7,520,000.

Azores: North Atlantic island group 750 miles west of Portugal, of which it is part. Christianity was introduced in the second quarter of the 15th century.

Bahamas: Independent (July 10, 1973) island group consisting of some 700 (30 inhabited) small islands southeast of Florida and north of Cuba; capital, Nassau. On Oct. 12, 1492, Columbus landed on one of these islands, where the first Mass was celebrated in the New World. Organization of the Catholic Church in the Bahamas dates from about the middle of the 19th century. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 29; *priests*, 48 (12 *dioc.*, 34 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 4; *sem.*, 2; *bros.*, 5; *srs.*, 49; *bap.*, 1,392; *Caths.*, 50,000 (19.2%); *tot. pop.*, 260,000.

Bahrain: Island state in Persian Gulf; capital, Manama. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priests, 3 (*rel.*); *bap.*, 200; *Caths.*, 6,000; *tot. pop.*, 360,000 (1981).

Balearic Islands: Spanish province consisting of an island group in the western Mediterranean. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Bangladesh: Formerly the eastern portion of Pakistan. Officially constituted as a separate nation Dec. 16, 1971; capital, Dacca (Dhaka). Islam is the principal religion; freedom of religion is granted. There were Jesuit, Dominican and Augustinian missionaries in the area in the 16th century. A vicariate apostolic (of Bengali) was established in 1834; the hierarchy was erected in 1960. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1972.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 3; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 3 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 53; *priests*, 165 (47 *dioc.*, 118 *rel.*); *sem.*, 130; *bros.*, 73; *srs.*, 533; *bap.*, 5,388; *Caths.*, 168,000 (.18%); *tot. pop.*, 93,000,000.

Barbados: Parliamentary democracy (independent since 1966), easternmost of the Caribbean islands; capital, Bridgetown. About 70 per cent of the people are Anglicans. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 7; *priests*, 10 (4 *dioc.*, 6 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 4; *bros.*, 5; *srs.*, 31; *bap.*, 227; *Caths.*, 11,000 (4%); *tot. pop.*, 270,000 (1981).

Belgium: Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe; capital, Brussels. Christianity was introduced about the first quarter of the fourth century and major evangelization was completed about 730. During the rest of the medieval period the Church had firm diocesan and parochial organization, generally vigorous monastic life, and influential monastic and cathedral schools. Lutherans and Calvinists made some gains during the

Reformation period but there was a strong Catholic restoration in the first half of the 17th century, when the country was under Spanish rule. Jansenism disturbed the Church from about 1640 into the 18th century. Josephinism, imposed by an Austrian regime, hampered the Church late in the same century. Repressive and persecutory measures were enforced during the Napoleonic conquest. Freedom came with separation of Church and state in the wake of the Revolution of 1830, which ended the reign of William I. Thereafter, the Church encountered serious problems with philosophical liberalism and political socialism. Catholics have long been engaged in strong educational, social and political movements. Except for one five-year period (1880-1884), Belgium has maintained diplomatic relations with Vatican City since 1835.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 7; *card.*, 2 (1 heads an archiepiscopal see); *bp.*, 16; *parishes*, 3,975; *priests*, 11,510 (7,508 *dioc.*, 4,002 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 236; *sem.*, 318; *bros.*, 2,350; *srs.*, 27,420; *bap.*, 102,385; *Caths.*, 8,988,000 (91.1%); *tot. pop.*, 9,861,000.

Belize (formerly British Honduras): Independent (Sept. 21, 1981) republic on east coast of Central America; capital, Belmopan. Its history has points in common with Guatemala, where evangelization began in the 16th century. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1983.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 12; *priests*, 38 (13 *dioc.*, 25 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 1; *bros.*, 15; *srs.*, 82; *bap.*, 2,823; *Caths.*, 93,000; *tot. pop.*, 160,000.

Benin (formerly Dahomey): Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Porto Novo. Missionary work was very limited from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Effective evangelization dates from 1861. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The majority of Christians are Catholics. Benin maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *abp.*, 2 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 5 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 111; *priests*, 183 (99 *dioc.*, 84 *rel.*); *sem.*, 71; *bros.*, 20; *srs.*, 342; *bap.*, 14,442; *Caths.* (1981), 590,000 (16.2%); *tot. pop.*, 3,640,000.

Bermuda: British dependency, consisting of 360 islands (20 of them inhabited) nearly 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras; capital, Hamilton. Catholics were not permitted until about 1800. Occasional pastoral care was provided the few Catholics there by visiting priests during the 19th century. Early in the 1900s priests from Halifax began serving the area. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1953. The first bishop assumed jurisdiction in 1956.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 7; *priests*, 8 (1 *dioc.*, 7 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *srs.*, 9; *bap.*, 119; *Caths.*, 9,000 (14.4%); *tot. pop.*, 62,100.

Bhutan: Constitutional monarchy in the Himalayas, northeast of India; capital, Thimphu. Most of the population are Buddhists. Jesuits (1963) and Salesians (1965) were invited to country to direct schools. Salesians were expelled in February, 1982, on disputed charges of proselytism. Jesuits and some Sisters remained (*Fides*). Ecclesiastical ju-

risdiction is under the Darjeeling diocese, India.

Priests, 7 (*rel.*); *srs.*, 4; *bap.*, 15; *Caths.*, 400; *tot. pop.*, 1,328,000 (1981).

Bolivia: Republic in central South America; capital, Sucre; seat of government, La Paz. Catholicism, the official religion, was introduced in the 1530s and the first bishopric was established in 1552. Effective evangelization among the Indians, slow to start, reached high points in the middle of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries and was resumed about 1840. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1825, at the end of a campaign that started in 1809. The republic inherited the Spanish right of nominating candidates for bishoprics. Church-state relations are regulated by a 1951 concordat with the Holy See. In recent years, human rights violations in conditions of political, economic and social turmoil have occasioned strong protests by members of the hierarchy and other people of the Church. Bolivia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; *dioc.*, 4; *prel.*, 2; *v.a.*, 6; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 5; *bp.*, 17; *parishes*, 440; *priests*, 872 (214 *dioc.*, 658 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 23; *sem.*, 165; *bros.*, 232; *srs.*, 1,680; *bap.*, 176,529; *Caths.*, 5,420,000 (94%); *tot. pop.*, 5,760,000 (1981).

Botswana: Republic (independent since 1966) in southern Africa; capital, Gaborone. Botswana has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *priests*, 28 (3 *dioc.*, 25 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 2; *bros.*, 3; *srs.*, 31; *bap.*, 1,771; *Caths.*, 34,200 (3.8%); *tot. pop.*, 900,000.

Brazil: Republic in northeast South America; capital, Brasilia. One of several priests with the discovery party celebrated the first Mass in the country Apr. 26, 1500. Evangelization began some years later and the first diocese was erected in 1551. During the colonial period, which lasted until 1822, evangelization made some notable progress — especially in the Amazon region between 1680 and 1750 — but was seriously hindered by government policy and the attitude of colonists regarding Amazon Indians the missionaries tried to protect from exploitation and slavery. The Jesuits were suppressed in 1762 and other missionaries expelled as well. Liberal anti-Church influence grew in strength. The government gave minimal support but exercised maximum control over the Church. After the proclamation of independence from Portugal in 1822 and throughout the regency, government control was tightened and the Church suffered greatly from dissident actions of ecclesiastical brotherhoods, Masonic anti-clericalism and general decline in religious life. Church and state were separated by the constitution of 1891, proclaimed two years after the end of the empire. The Church carried into the 20th century a load of inherited liabilities and problems amid increasingly difficult political, economic and social conditions affecting the majority of the population. A number of bishops, priests, religious and lay persons have been active in movements for social and religious reform. Brazil maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 36; *dioc.*, 188; *prel.*, 16; *abb.*, 2; *ord.*, 1; *card.*, 6; *abp.*, 35; *bp.*, 23; *parishes*,

6,713; priests, 13,443 (5,210 dioc., 8,233 rel.); p.d., 340; sem., 4,606; bros., 2,638; srs., 36,983; bap., 2,738,381; Caths., 109,540,000 (90.1%); tot. pop., 121,550,000 (1981, except jurisdictions).

Brunei: State under British protection, on the northern coast of Borneo; scheduled for independence; capital, Bandar Seri Begawan. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Miri diocese, Malaysia.

Parishes, 3; priests, 5 (2 dioc., 3 rel.); srs., 4; bap., 102; Caths., 5,000; tot. pop., 240,000 (1981).

Bulgaria: People's republic in southeastern Europe on the eastern part of the Balkan peninsula; capital, Sofia. Christianity was introduced before 343 but disappeared with the migration of Slavs into the territory. The baptism of Boris I about 865 ushered in a new period of Christianity which soon became involved in switches of loyalty between Constantinople and Rome. Through it all the Byzantine, and later Orthodox, element remained stronger and survived under the rule of Ottoman Turks into the 19th century. The few modern Latin Catholics in the country are traceable to 17th century converts from heresy. The Byzantines are products of a reunion movement of the 19th century. In 1947 the constitution of the new republic decreed the separation of Church and state. Catholic schools and institutions were abolished and foreign religious banished in 1948. A year later the apostolic delegate was expelled. Ivan Romanoff, vicar general of Plovdiv, died in prison in 1952. Bishop Eugene Bossilkoff, imprisoned in 1948, was sentenced to death in 1952; his fate remained unknown until 1975 when the Bulgarian government informed the Vatican that he had died in prison shortly after being sentenced. Roman and Bulgarian Rite vicars apostolic were permitted to attend the Second Vatican Council from 1962 to 1965. All church activity is under surveillance and/or control by the government, which professes to be atheistic. Pastoral and related activities are strictly limited. Most of the population is Orthodox. There was some improvement in Bulgarian-Vatican relations in 1975, following a visit of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov to Pope Paul VI June 19 and talks between Vatican and Bulgarian representatives at the Helsinki Conference in late July. The needs of the church in Bulgaria were outlined by Pope John Paul II in a private audience with the Bulgarian foreign minister in December, 1978. In 1979, the Sofia-Plovdiv vicariate apostolic was raised to a diocese and a bishop was appointed for the vacant see of Nicopoli.

Dioc., 2; ap. ex., 1; bp., 2; Caths. (est.), 65,000 (.7%); tot. pop., 8,862,000.

Burma: Union of Burma, a republic in southeast Asia, on the Bay of Bengal; capital, Rangoon. Christianity was introduced about 1500. Small-scale evangelization had limited results from the middle of the 16th century until the 1850s when effective organization of the Church began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Buddhism was declared the state religion in 1961, but the state is now officially secular. In 1965, church schools and hospitals were nationalized. In 1966, all foreign

missionaries who had entered the country after 1948 for the first time were forced to leave when the government refused to renew their work permits. Despite these setbacks, the Church has shown some progress in recent years. Burma has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio to Bangladesh).

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; p.a., 1; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (5 nat.); parishes, 147; priests, 225 (200 dioc., 25 rel.); sem., 205; bros., 60; srs., 670; bap., 21,051; Caths., 390,413 (1.1%); tot. pop., 35,200,000.

Burundi: Republic since 1966, near the equator in east-central Africa; capital, Bujumbura. The first permanent Catholic mission station was established late in the 19th century. Large numbers of persons were received into the Church following the ordination of the first Burundi priests in 1925. The first native bishop was appointed in 1959. Most education takes place in schools under Catholic auspices. In 1972-73, the country was torn by tribal warfare between the Tutsis, the ruling minority, and the Hutus. Since 1979, approximately 100 Catholic missionaries have been expelled. Burundi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (nat.); parishes, 108; priests, 334 (177 dioc., 157 rel.); sem., 82; bros., 140; srs., 760; bap., 84,493; Caths., 2,453,000 (55.7%); tot. pop., 4,400,000.

Cambodia (Kampuchea, Peoples Republic of Kampuchea); Republic (Oct. 9, 1970) in southeast Asia, bordering on the Gulf of Siam, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam; capital Phnom Penh. Evangelization dating from the second half of the 16th century had limited results, more among Vietnamese than Khmers. Thousands of Catholics of Vietnamese origin were forced to flee in 1970 because of Khmer hostility. The status of the Church remained uncertain following the Khmer Rouge take-over in April, 1975. Foreign missionaries were expelled immediately. Local clergy and religious were sent to work the land; whether they would be able to minister to the faithful was not known. Buddhism is the state religion.

V.a., 1; p.a., 2. No statistics available. Catholics numbered 13,835 in 1973. Tot. pop. (est.), 6,830,000.

Cameroon: Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Yaounde. Effective evangelization began in the 1890s, although Catholics had been in the country long before that time. In the 40-year period from 1920 to 1960, the number of Catholics increased from 60,000 to 700,000. The first native priests were ordained in 1935. Twenty years later the first native bishops were ordained and the hierarchy established. In 1982, three new ecclesiastical provinces and one diocese were established. Cameroon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 12; abp., 4 (nat.); bp., 12 (9 nat.); parishes, 404; priests, 810 (333 dioc., 477 rel.); p.d., 24; sem., 335; bros., 301; srs., 1,348; bap., 67,121; Caths., 2,410,448 (27%); tot. pop., 8,895,000.

Canada: Independent federation comprising the northern half of North America; capital, Ottawa.

Canada maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit and pages 387-97 for Church in Canada.)

Archd., 18; *dioc.*, 53; *abb.*, 1; *ap. ex.*, 1; *card.*, 4 (1 heads an archdiocese; 3 are retired); *abp.*, 26 (18 are diocesan, 8, retired); *bps.*, 94 (54 diocesan, 18 auxiliaries, 22 retired); *parishes* 6,007; *priests*, 12,133 (7,276 *dioc.*, 4,857 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 372; *sem.* (1981), 1,021; *bros.*, 3,887; *srs.*, 35,745; *bap.* (1981), 178,777; *Caths.*, 10,828,343 (43.8%); *tot. pop.*, 24,739,500. (Principal source: 1984 Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.)

Canary Islands: Two Spanish provinces, consisting of seven islands, off the northwest coast of Africa. Evangelization began about 1400. Almost all of the one million inhabitants are Catholics. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Cape Verde: Independent (July 5, 1975) island group in the Atlantic 300 miles west of Senegal; formerly a Portuguese overseas province; capital, Praia, San Tiago Island. Evangelization began some years before the establishment of the first diocese in 1532. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1976.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 30; *priests*, 45 (11 *dioc.*, 34 *rel.*); *bros.*, 8; *srs.*, 48; *bap.*, 9,949; *Caths.* (1981), 314,000; *tot. pop.*, 330,000.

Carolines and Marshalls, The: U.S. trust territory in the southwest Pacific; scheduled for independence. Effective evangelization began in the late 1880s.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 26; *priests*, 28 (2 *dioc.*, 26 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 22; *sem.*, 9; *bros.*, 6; *srs.*, 38; *bap.*, 2,168; *Caths.*, 56,000; *tot. pop.*, 120,000.

Cayman Islands: British colony in Caribbean; capital, George Town on Grand Cayman. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Kingston diocese, Jamaica.

Srs., 2; *bap.*, 19; *Caths.*, 300; *tot. pop.*, 17,000 (1981).

Central African Republic: Former French colony (independent since 1960) in central Africa; capital, Bangui. Effective evangelization dates from 1894. The region was organized as a mission territory in 1909. The first native priest was ordained in 1938. The hierarchy was organized in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1975.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 4; *parishes*, 88; *priests*, 217 (42 *dioc.*, 175 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 63; *bros.*, 63; *srs.*, 286; *bap.*, 20,426; *Caths.*, 416,489; *tot. pop.*, 2,400,000.

Ceuta: Spanish possession (city) on the northern tip of Africa, south of Gibraltar. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Chad: Republic (independent since 1960) in north-central Africa; former French possession; capital, N'Djamena. Evangelization began in 1929, leading to firm organization in 1947 and establishment of the hierarchy in 1955. Chad has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio, Central African Republic).

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 3; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 3; *parishes*, 95; *priests*, 158 (16 *dioc.*, 142 *rel.*); *sem.*, 29;

bros., 45; *srs.*, 184; *bap.*, 10,703; *Caths.*, 255,000 (5.6%); *tot. pop.*, 4,550,000 (1981).

Chile: Republic on the southwestern coast of South America; capital, Santiago. Priests were with the Spanish conquistadores on their entrance into the territory early in the 16th century. The first parish was established in 1547 and the first bishopric in 1561. Overall organization of the Church took place later in the century. By 1650 most of the peaceful Indians in the central and northern areas were evangelized. Missionary work was more difficult in the southern region. Church activity was hampered during the campaign for independence, 1810 to 1818, and through the first years of the new government, to 1830. Later gains were made, into this century, but hindering factors were shortages of native clergy and religious and attempts by the government to control church administration through the patronage system in force while the country was under Spanish control. Separation of Church and state were decreed in the constitution of 1925. Church-state relations were strained during the regime of Marxist president Salvador Allende Gossens (1970-73). He was overthrown in a bloody coup and was reported to have committed suicide Sept. 11, 1973. Conditions have remained unsettled under the military government which assumed control after the coup. The Chilean bishops have issued numerous statements strongly critical of the military government's human rights violations, urging the release of political prisoners and a return to civilian rule. (See Index, News Events.) Chile maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 5; *dioc.*, 14; *prel.*, 3; *v.a.*, 2; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 3; *bp.*, 24; *parishes*, 816; *priests*, 2,046 (802 *dioc.*, 1,244 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 192; *sem.*, 895; *bros.*, 445; *srs.*, 5,091; *bap.*, 185,091; *Caths.*, 9,652,000 (85.5%); *tot. pop.*, 11,290,000 (1981).

China (This article concerns mainland China which has been under Communist control since 1949): People's Republic in eastern part of Asia; capital, Peking (Beijing). Christianity was introduced by Nestorians who had some influence on part of the area from 635 to 845 and again from the 11th century until 1368. John of Monte Corvino started a Franciscan mission in 1294; he was ordained an archbishop about 1307. Missionary activity involving more priests increased for a while thereafter but the Franciscan mission ended in 1368. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci initiated a remarkable period of activity in the 1580s. By 1700 the number of Catholics was reported to be 300,000. The Chinese Rites controversy, concerning the adaptation of rituals and other matters to Chinese traditions and practices, ran throughout the 17th century, ending in a negative decision by mission authorities in Rome. Bl. Francis de Capillas, the protomartyr of China, was killed in 1648. Persecution, a feature of Chinese history as recurrent as changes in dynasties, occurred several times in the 18th century and resulted in the departure of most missionaries from the country. The Chinese door swung open again in the 1840s and progress in evangelization increased with an extension of legal and social tolerance. At the turn of the 20th cen-

tury, however, the Boxer Rebellion took one or the other kind of toll among an estimated 30,000 victims. Missionary work in the 1900s reached a new high in every respect before the disaster of persecution initiated by Communists before and especially since they established the republic in 1949. The Reds began a savage persecution as soon as they came into power. Among its results were the expulsion of over 5,000 foreign missionaries, 510 of whom were American priests, brothers and nuns; the arrest, imprisonment and harassment of all members of the native religious, clergy and hierarchy; the forced closing of 3,932 schools, 216 hospitals, 781 dispensaries, 254 orphanages, 29 printing presses and 55 periodicals; denial of the free exercise of religion to all the faithful; the detention of hundreds of priests, religious and lay persons in jail and their employment in slave labor; the proscription of the Legion of Mary and other Catholic Action groups for "counter-revolutionary activities" and "crimes against the new China"; complete outlawing of missionary work and pastoral activity. The government formally established a Patriotic Association of Chinese Catholics in July, 1957. Relatively few priests and lay persons joined the organization, which was condemned by Pius XII in 1958. The government formed the nucleus of what it hoped might become the hierarchy of a schismatic Chinese church in 1958 by "electing" 26 bishops and having them consecrated validly but illicitly between Apr. 13, 1958, and Nov. 15, 1959, without the permission or approval of the Holy See. By 1983, an estimated 60 bishops were consecrated in this manner. In March, 1960, Bishop James E. Walsh, M.M., the last American missionary in China, was sentenced and placed in custody for a period of 20 years. He was released in the summer of 1970. (He died in 1981.) Activity of the Patriotic Association and official policy of the government are in direct opposition to any connection between the Church in China and the Vatican.

Archd., 20; dioc., 92; p.a., 29. No Catholic statistics are available. In 1949 there were between 3,500,000-4,000,000 Catholics, about 7 per cent of the total population. Tot. pop. (1982 est.), 1,008,175,288.

Colombia: Republic in northwest South America, with Atlantic and Pacific borders; capital, Bogotá. Evangelization began in 1508. The first two dioceses were established in 1534. Vigorous development of the Church was reported by the middle of the 17th century despite obstacles posed by the multiplicity of Indian languages, government interference through patronage rights and otherwise, rivalry among religious orders and the small number of native priests among the predominantly Spanish clergy. Some persecution, including the confiscation of property, followed in the wake of the proclamation of independence from Spain in 1819. The Church was affected in many ways by the political and civil unrest of the nation through the 19th century and into the 20th. Various aspects of Church-state relations are regulated by a concordat with the Vatican signed July 2, 1973, and ratified July 2, 1975. The new concordat replaced

one which had been in effect with some modifications since 1887. Guerrilla warfare aimed at Marxist-oriented radical social reform and redistribution of land has plagued the country since the 1960s, posing problems for the Church which backed reforms but rejected actions of radical groups. In 1984, a peace accord — calling for a cease-fire and peaceful implementation of reforms — was signed by Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia, and leaders of guerrilla factions.

Archd., 11; dioc. (1984), 32; prel., 2; v.a. (1984), 8; p.a., 7; card., 2; abp., 12; bp., 49; parishes, 2,272; priests, 5,196 (3,213 dioc., 1,983 rel.); p.d., 33; sem., 2,174; bros., 939; srs., 18,304; bap., 711,295; Caths., 26,607,000 (95.5%); tot. pop., 27,840,000 (1981).

Comoros: Consists of main islands of Grande Comore, Anjouan, Moheli and Mayotte in Indian Ocean off southeast coast of Africa; capital, Moroni, Grande Comore Island. Former French territory; independent (July 6, 1975) except Mayotte which voted to remain part of France. The majority of the population is Moslem. An apostolic administration was established in 1975.

A.a., 1; priests, 4 (1 dioc., 3 rel.); srs., 7; bap., 24; Caths., 1,000 (.2%); tot. pop., 370,000.

Congo Republic: Republic (independent since 1960) in west central Africa; former French possession; capital, Brazzaville. Small-scale missionary work with little effect preceded modern evangelization dating from the 1880s. The work of the Church has been affected by political instability, Communist influence, tribalism and hostility to foreigners. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; abp., 1 (nat); bp., 5 (nat); parishes, 71; priests, 141 (63 dioc., 78 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 35; bros., 31; srs., 201; bap., 14,358; Caths., 772,844 (45.5%); tot. pop., 1,696,880.

Cook Islands: Self-governing territory of New Zealand, an archipelago of small islands in Oceania. Evangelization by Protestant missionaries started in 1821, resulting in a predominantly Protestant population. The first Catholic missionary work began in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 11; priests, 12 (4 dioc., 8 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 3; srs., 11; bap., 78; Caths., 3,000; tot. pop., 20,000 (1981).

Costa Rica: Republic in Central America; capital, San Jose. Evangelization began about 1520 and proceeded by degrees to real development and organization of the Church in the 17th and 18th centuries. The republic became independent in 1838. Twelve years later church jurisdiction also became independent with the establishment of a bishopric in the present capital. Costa Rica maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 5; parishes, 173; priests, 454 (285 dioc., 169 rel.); sem., 143; bros., 29; srs., 881; bap., 62,158; Caths., 2,144,000 (91.7%); tot. pop., 2,337,000.

Cuba: Republic under Communist dictatorship,

south of Florida; capital, Havana. Effective evangelization began about 1514, leading eventually to the predominance of Catholicism on the island. Native vocations to the priesthood and religious life were unusually numerous in the 18th century but declined in the 19th. The island became independent of Spain in 1902 following the Spanish-American War. Fidel Castro took control of the government Jan. 1, 1959. In 1961, after Cuba was officially declared a socialist state, the University of Villanueva was closed, 350 Catholic schools were nationalized and 136 priests expelled. A greater number of foreign priests and religious had already left the country. Freedom of worship and religious instruction are limited to church premises and no social action is permitted the Church, which survives under surveillance. A new constitution approved in 1976 guaranteed freedom of conscience but restricted its exercise. Cuba maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 5; *abp.*, 2; *bp.*, 5; *parishes*, 221; *priests*, 197 (118 *dioc.*, 79 *rel.*); *sem.*, 23; *bros.*, 39; *srs.*, 238; *bap.*, 21,145; *Caths.*, 3,969,000; *tot. pop.*, 10,000,000.

Cyprus: Republic in the eastern Mediterranean; capital, Nicosia. Christianity was preached on the island in apostolic times and has a continuous history from the fourth century. Latin and Eastern rites were established but the latter prevailed and became Orthodox after the schism of 1054. Roman and Orthodox Christians have suffered under many governments, particularly during the period of Turkish dominion from late in the 16th to late in the 19th centuries, and from differences between the 80 per cent Greek majority and the Turkish minority. About 80 per cent of the population are Orthodox. Cyprus established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973. Maronite-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the archdiocese of Cyprus (of the Maronites), whose archbishop resides in Lebanon. Roman-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Roman-Rite patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Archd., 1 (Maronite); *abp.*, 1 (resides in Lebanon); *parishes*, 10; *priests*, 23 (7 *dioc.*, 16 *rel.*); *bros.*, 3; *srs.*, 92; *bap.*, 61; *Caths.*, 8,000 (1.2%); *tot. pop.*, 640,000 (1981).

Czechoslovakia: Federal socialist republic (since 1969) in Central Europe, consisting of the Czech Socialist Republic, capital Prague; and the Slovak Socialist Republic, capital Bratislava. The republics have local autonomy but are subordinate to the Federal Assembly at Prague made up of representatives from both regions. The Czech and Slovak regions of the country have separate religious and cultural backgrounds. Christianity was introduced in Slovakia in the 8th century by Irish and German missionaries and the area was under the jurisdiction of German bishops. In 863, at the invitation of the Slovak ruler Rastislav who wanted to preserve the cultural and liturgical heritage of the people, Sts. Cyril and Methodius began pastoral and missionary work in the region, ministering to the people in their own language. The saints introduced Old Slovak (Old Church Slavonic) into the liturgy and did so much to evangelize

the territory that they are venerated as the apostles of Slovakia. A diocese established at Nitra in 880 had a continuous history except for a century ending in 1024. The Church in Slovakia was severely tested by the Reformation and political upheavals. After World War I, when it became part of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, it was 75 per cent Catholic. In the Czech lands, the martyrdom of Prince Wenceslaus in 929 triggered the spread of Christianity. Prague has had a continuous history as a diocese since 973. A parish system was organized about the 13th century in Bohemia and Moravia, the land of the Czechs. Mendicant orders strengthened relations with the Latin Rite in the 13th century. In the next century the teachings of John Hus in Bohemia brought trouble to the Church in the forms of schism and heresy, and initiated a series of religious wars which continued for decades following his death at the stake in 1415. Church property was confiscated, monastic communities were scattered and even murdered, ecclesiastical organization was shattered, and so many of the faithful joined the Bohemian Brethren that Catholics became a minority. The Reformation, with the way prepared by the Hussites and cleared by other factors, affected the Church seriously. A Counter Reformation got under way in the 1560s and led to a gradual restoration through the thickets of Josephinism, the Enlightenment, liberalism and troubled politics. In 1920, two years after the establishment of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the schismatic Czechoslovak Church was proclaimed at Prague, resulting in numerous defections from the Catholic Church in the Czech region. In Ruthenia, 112,000 became Russian Orthodox between 1918 and 1930. Vigorous persecution of the church began in Slovakia before the end of World War II when Communists mounted a 1944 offensive against bishops, priests and religious. In 1945, church schools were nationalized, youth organizations were disbanded, the Catholic press was curtailed, the training of students for the priesthood was seriously impeded. Msgr. Josef Tiso, president of the Slovak Republic, was tried for "treason" in December, 1947, and was executed the following April. Between 1945 and 1949 approximately 10 per cent of the Slovak population spent some time in jail or a concentration camp. Persecution began later in the Czech part of the country, following the accession of the Gottwald regime to power early in 1948. Hospitals, schools and property were nationalized and Catholic organizations were liquidated. A puppet organization was formed in 1949 to infiltrate the Church and implement an unsuccessful plan for establishing a schismatic church. In the same year Archbishop Josef Beran of Prague was placed under house arrest. (He left the country in 1965, was made a cardinal, and died in 1969 in Rome.) A number of theatrical trials of bishops and priests were staged in 1950. All houses of religious were taken over between March, 1950, and the end of 1951. Pressure was applied on the clergy and faithful of the Eastern Rite in Slovakia to join the Orthodox Church. Diplomatic relations with Vatican City were terminated in 1950. About 3,000 priests were deprived

of liberty in 1951 and attempts were made to force "peace priests" on the people. In 1958 it was reported that 450 to 500 priests were in jail; an undisclosed number of religious and Byzantine-Rite priests had been deported; two bishops released from prison in 1956 were under house arrest; one bishop was imprisoned at Leopoldov and two at the Mirov reformatory. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, five of six dioceses were without ruling bishops; one archbishop and two bishops were active but subject to "supervision"; most of the clergy refused to join the "peace priests." In 1962 only three bishops were permitted to attend the first session of the Second Vatican Council. From January to October, 1968, Church-state relations improved to some extent under the Dubcek regime: a number of bishops were reinstated; some 3,000 priests were engaged in the pastoral ministry, although 1,500 were still barred from priestly work; the "peace priests" organization was disbanded; the Eastern-Rite Church, with 147 parishes, was reestablished. In 1969, an end was ordered to rehabilitation trials for priests and religious, but no wholesale restoration of priests and religious to their proper ways of life and work was in prospect. In 1972, the government ordered the removal of nuns from visible but limited apostolates to farms and mental hospitals where they would be out of sight. In 1973, the government allowed the ordination of four bishops — one in the Czech region and three in the Slovak region. Reports from Slovakia late in the same year stated that authorities there had placed severe restrictions on the education of seminarians and the functioning of priests. Government restrictions continued to hamper the work of priests and nuns in recent years. Signatories of the human rights declaration called Charter 77 have been particular objects of government repression and retribution. In December, 1983, the Czechoslovakian foreign minister met with the Pope at Vatican City — the first meeting of a high Czech official with a pope since the country came under communist rule. In 1984, two Vatican officials visited Czechoslovakia. Despite the communication breakthrough, there was no indication of any change of policy toward the Church in the country.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 10; *card.*, 1; *bp.*, 6 (2 impeded); *parishes*, 4,444; *priests*, 3,686 (3,381 *dioc.*, 305 *rel.*); *sem.*, 295; *bros.*, 72; *srs.*, 5,073; *bap.*, 106,667; *Caths.*, 10,530,000 (68.7%); *tot. pop.*, 15,310,000 (1981).

Denmark, including the Faroe Islands and Greenland: Constitutional monarchy in north-western Europe, north of West Germany; capital, Copenhagen. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century and the first diocese for the area was established in 831. Intensive evangelization and full-scale organization of the Church occurred from the second half of the 10th century and ushered in a period of great development and influence in the 12th and 13th centuries. Decline followed, resulting in almost total loss to the Church during the Reformation when Lutheranism became the national religion. Catholics were considered foreigners until religious freedom was le-

gally assured in 1849. Modern development of the Church dates from the second half of the 19th century. About 95 per cent of the population are Evangelical Lutherans. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 52; *priests*, 106 (37 *dioc.*, 69 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 8; *bros.*, 8; *srs.*, 398; *bap.*, 375; *Caths.*, 28,160 (.5%); *tot. pop.*, 5,191,000.

Djibouti (formerly French Territory of Afars and Issas): Independent (1977) republic in east Africa, on the Gulf of Aden; capital, Djibouti. Christianity in the area, formerly part of Ethiopia, antedated but was overcome by the Arab invasion of 1200. Modern evangelization, begun in the latter part of the 19th century, had meager results. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The territory has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 7; *priests*, 9 (2 *dioc.*, 7 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *bros.*, 7; *srs.*, 30; *bap.*, 25; *Caths.*, 10,000; *tot. pop.*, 350,000.

Dominica: Independent (Nov. 3, 1978) state in Caribbean; capital, Roseau. Evangelization began in 1642. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1981.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 18; *priests*, 26 (2 *dioc.*, 24 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 5; *bros.*, 7; *srs.*, 33; *bap.*, 1,110; *Caths.*, 65,000 (81.2%); *tot. pop.*, 80,000.

Dominican Republic: Caribbean republic on the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, bordering on Haiti; capital, Santo Domingo. Evangelization began shortly after discovery by Columbus in 1492 and church organization, the first in America, was established by 1510. Catholicism is the state religion. The Dominican Republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 7; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 9; *parishes*, 216; *priests*, 485 (128 *dioc.*, 357 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 28; *sem.* (1981), 283; *bros.* (1981), 82; *srs.*, 1,268; *bap.*, 89,256; *Caths.*, 5,478,000 (93.8%); *tot. pop.*, 5,853,000.

Ecuador (includes Galapagos Islands): Republic on the west coast of South America; capital, Quito. Evangelization began in the 1530s. The first diocese was established in 1545. A synod, one of the first in the Americas, was held in 1570 or 1594. Multiphased missionary work, spreading from the coastal and mountain regions into the Amazon, made the Church highly influential during the colonial period. The Church was practically enslaved by the constitution enacted in 1824, two years after Ecuador, as part of Colombia, gained independence from Spain. Some change for the better took place later in the century, but from 1891 until the 1930s the Church labored under serious liabilities imposed by liberal governments. The concordat of 1866 was violated; foreign missionaries were barred from the country for some time; the property of religious orders was confiscated; education was taken over by the state; traditional state support was refused; legal standing was denied; attempts to control church offices were made through insistence on rights of patronage. A period of harmony and independence for the Church began after agreement was reached on Church-state

relations in 1937. Ecuador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 10; *prel.*, 1; *v.a.*, 5; *p.a.*, 3; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 3; *bp.*, 18; *parishes*, 766; *priests*, 1,524 (660 *dioc.*, 864 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 9; *sem.*, 180; *bros.*, 367; *srs.*, 4,133; *bap.*, 203,151; *Caths.*, 7,868,000 (91%); *tot. pop.*, 8,640,000 (1981).

Egypt, Arab Republic of: Republic in north-eastern Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean; capital, Cairo. Alexandria was the influential hub of a Christian community established by the end of the second century; it became a patriarchate and the center of the Coptic Church, and had great influence on the spread of Christianity in various parts of Africa; Monasticism developed from desert communities of hermits in the third and fourth centuries. Arianism was first preached in Egypt in the 320s. In the fifth century, the Coptic church went Monophysite through failure to accept doctrine formulated by the Council of Chalcedon in 451 with respect to the two natures of Christ. The country was thoroughly Arabized after 640 and was under the rule of Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1798. English influence was strong during the 19th century. A monarchy established in 1922 lasted about 30 years, ending with the proclamation of a republic in 1953-54. By that time Egypt had become the leader of pan-Arabism against Israel. It waged two unsuccessful wars against Israel in 1948-49 and 1967. Between 1958 and 1961 it was allied with Syria and Yemen, in the United Arab Republic. In 1979, following negotiations initiated by Pres. Anwar el-Sadat in 1977, Egypt and Israel signed a peace agreement. Islam, the religion of some 90 percent of the population, is the state religion. Egypt maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 2 (Alexandria for the Copts and for the Melkites): *dioc.*, 9; *v.a.*, 3; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 14; *parishes*, 202; *priests*, 336 (168 *dioc.*, 170 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 58; *bros.*, 73; *srs.*, 1,556; *bap.*, 2,221; *Caths.*, 162,000; *tot. pop.*, 43,470,000.

El Salvador: Republic in Central America; capital, San Salvador. Evangelization affecting the whole territory followed Spanish occupation in the 1520s. The country was administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala until 1821 when independence from Spain was declared and it was annexed to Mexico. El Salvador joined the Central American Federation in 1825, decreed its own independence in 1841 and became a republic formally in 1856. In recent years, Church efforts to achieve social justice have resulted in persecution of the Church. Archbishop Oscar Romero of San Salvador, peace advocate and outspoken champion of human rights, was murdered Mar. 24, 1980, while celebrating Mass. El Salvador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for coverage of late 1983 and 1984 events.)

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 4; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 5; *parishes*, 228; *priests*, 347 (162 *dioc.*, 185 *rel.*); *sem.*, 110; *bros.*, 76; *srs.*, 852; *bap.*, 105,791; *Caths.*, 4,495,000 (90.9%); *tot. pop.*, 4,940,000 (1981).

England: Center of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern

Ireland, off the northwestern coast of Europe; capital, London. The arrival of St. Augustine of Canterbury and a band of monks in 597 marked the beginning of evangelization. Real organization of the Church took place some years after the Synod of Whitby, held in 663. Heavy losses were sustained in the wake of the Danish invasion in the 780s, but recovery starting from the time of Alfred the Great and dating especially from the middle of the 10th century led to Christianization of the whole country and close Church-state relations. The Norman Conquest of 1066 opened the Church in England to European influence. The 13th century was climactic, but decline had already set in by 1300 when the country had an all-time high of 17,000 religious. In the 14th century, John Wycliff presaged the Protestant Reformation. Henry VIII, failing in 1529 to gain annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, refused to acknowledge papal authority over the Church in England, had himself proclaimed its head, suppressed all houses of religious, and persecuted persons — Sts. Thomas More and John Fisher, among others — for not subscribing to the Oath of Supremacy and Act of Succession. He held the line on other-than-papal doctrine, however, until his death in 1547. Doctrinal aberrations were introduced during the reign of Edward VI (1547-53), through the Order of Communion, two books of Common Prayer, and the Articles of the Established Church. Mary Tudor's attempted Catholic restoration (1553-58) was a disaster, resulting in the deaths of more than 300 Protestants. Elizabeth (1558-1603) firmed up the Established Church with formation of a hierarchy, legal enactments and multi-phased persecution. One hundred and 11 priests and 62 lay persons were among the casualties of persecution during the underground Catholic revival which followed the return to England of missionary priests from France and The Lowlands. Several periods of comparative toleration ensued after Elizabeth's death. The first of several apostolic vicariates was established in 1685; this form of church government was maintained until the restoration of the hierarchy and diocesan organization in 1850. The revolution of 1688 and subsequent developments to about 1781 subjected Catholics to a wide variety of penal laws and disabilities in religious, civic and social life. The situation began to improve in 1791, and from 1801 Parliament frequently considered proposals for the repeal of penal laws against Catholics. The Act of Emancipation restored citizenship rights to Catholics in 1829. Restrictions remained in force for some time afterwards, however, on public religious worship and activity. The hierarchy was restored in 1850. Since then the Catholic Church, existing side by side with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, has followed a general pattern of growth and development. Great Britain established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1962.

Archd., 4; *dioc.*, 15; *ap. ex.*, 1; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 3; *bp.*, 32; *parishes*, 2,406; *priests*, 5,665 (3,786 *dioc.*, 1,879 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 84; *sem.*, 481; *bros.*, 602; *srs.*, 9,398; *bap.*, 76,194; *Caths.*, 3,923,000 (8.5%); *tot. pop.*, 46,000,000 (1984)

Annuario Pontificio). The 1984 Catholic Directory of England and Wales reported a total Catholic population of 4,242,680 for the two countries.

Equatorial Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa, consisting of Rio Muni on the mainland and the islands of Fernando Po and Annobon in the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Malabo (Santa Isabel). Evangelization began in 1941. The country became independent of Spain in 1968. The Church was severely repressed during the 11-year rule of Pres. Macias (Masie) Nguema. Developments since his overthrow (August 1979) indicated some measure of improvement. An ecclesiastical province was established in October, 1982. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1961.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 2 (nat.); parishes, 38; priests, 54 (19 dioc., 35 rel.); sem., 21; bros., 33; srs., 143; bap., 10,857; Caths., 332,400; tot. pop., 347,000.

Estonia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in 1941; capital Tallinn. Catholicism was introduced in the 11th and 12th centuries. Jurisdiction over the area was made directly subject to the Holy See in 1215. Lutheran penetration was general in the Reformation period and Russian Orthodox influence was strong from early in the 18th century until 1917 when independence was attained. The first of several apostolic administrators was appointed in 1924. The small Catholic community was hard hit during and since Russian occupation in 1941. The Russian take-over of Estonia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Ethiopia: Constitutional monarchy in northeast Africa; capital, Addis Ababa. The country was evangelized by missionaries from Egypt in the fourth century and had a bishop by about 340. Following the lead of its parent body, the Egyptian (Coptic) Church, the Church in the area succumbed to the Monophysite heresy in the sixth century. Catholic influence was negligible for centuries. An ordinariate for the Ethiopian Rite was established in Eritrea in 1930. An apostolic delegation was set up in Addis Ababa in 1937 and several jurisdictions were organized, some under the Congregation for the Oriental Churches and others under the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples. Most of the Catholics in the country are in the former Italian colony of Eritrea. Ethiopia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; v.a., 5; p.d., 1; abp., 1; bp., 5; parishes, 223; priests, 505 (152 dioc., 353 rel.); p.d., 5; sem. (1981), 119; bros., 234; srs., 1,039; bap., 12,084; Caths., 235,433 (7%); tot. pop., 33,167,000.

Falkland Islands: British colony off the southern tip of South America; capital, Stanley. The islands are called Islas Malvinas by Argentina which also claims sovereignty.

P.a., 1; parish, 1; priests, 2 (rel.); bap., 1; Caths., 310; tot. pop., 1,900.

Faroe Islands: Self-governing island group in North Atlantic; Danish possession. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Copenhagen diocese.

Priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 12; bap., 1; Caths.,

100; tot. pop., 40,000.

Fiji: Independent island group (100 inhabited) in the southwest Pacific; capital, Suva. Marist missionaries began work in 1844 after Methodism had been firmly established. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1963. The hierarchy was established in 1966. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Archd., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 33; priests, 81 (16 dioc., 65 rel.); sem., 23; bros. (1981), 45; srs., 245; bap., 2,330; Caths., 57,100 (8.7%); tot. pop., 630,000.

Finland: Republic in northern Europe; capital, Helsinki. Sweden evangelized the country in the 12th century. The Reformation swept the country, resulting in the prohibition of Catholicism in 1599, general reorganization of ecclesiastical life and affairs, and dominance of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Catholics were given religious liberty in 1781 but missionaries and conversions were forbidden by law. The first Finnish priest since the Reformation was ordained in 1903 in Paris. A vicariate apostolic for Finland was erected in 1920. A law on religious liberty, enacted in 1923, banned the foundation of monasteries. Finland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 18 (1 dioc., 17 rel.); p.d., 1; bros., 1; srs., 28; bap., 68; Caths., 3,374 (0.06%); tot. pop., 4,844,000.

France: Republic in western Europe; capital, Paris. Christianity was known around Lyons by the middle of the second century. By 250 there were 30 bishoprics. The hierarchy reached a fair degree of organization by the end of the fourth century. Vandals and Franks subsequently invaded the territory and caused barbarian turmoil and doctrinal problems because of their Arianism. The Frankish nation was converted following the baptism of Clovis about 496. Christianization was complete by some time in the seventh century. From then on the Church, its leaders and people, figured in virtually every important development — religious, cultural, political and social — through the periods of the Carolingians, feudalism, the Middle Ages and monarchies to the end of the 18th century. The great University of Paris became one of the intellectual centers of the 13th century. Churchmen and secular rulers were involved with developments surrounding the Avignon residence of the popes and curia from 1309 until near the end of the 14th century and with the disastrous Western Schism that followed. Strong currents of Gallicanism and conciliarism ran through ecclesiastical and secular circles in France; the former was an ideology and movement to restrict papal control of the Church in the country, the latter sought to make the pope subservient to a general council. Calvinism invaded the country about the middle of the 16th century and won a strong body of converts. Jansenism with its rigorous spirit and other aberrations appeared in the next century, to be followed by the highly influential Enlightenment. The Revolution which started in 1789 and was succeeded by the Napoleonic period completely changed the status of the Church, taking a toll of numbers by persecution and defection and

disenfranchising the Church in practically every way. Throughout the 19th century the Church was caught up in the whirl of imperial and republican developments and made the victim of official hostility, popular indifference and liberal opposition. In this century, the Church has struggled with problems involving the heritage of the Revolution and its aftermath, the alienation of intellectuals, liberalism, the estrangement of the working classes because of the Church's former identification with the ruling class, and the massive needs of contemporary society. France maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 18; dioc., 73; prel., 1; ep. ex., 3; ord., 1; card. (1984), 7; obp., 15; bp., 100; parishes, 38,370; priests, 38,449 (30,637 dioc., 7,612 rel.); p.d., 137; sem., 1,305; bros., 5,306; srs., 84,306; bp., 520,385; Caths., 43,720,000 (84.7%); tot. pop., 53,900,000 (1981).

Gabon: Republic on the west coast of Equatorial Africa; capital, Libreville. Sporadic missionary effort took place before 1881 when effective evangelization began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Gabon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; obp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 60; priests, 100 (30 dioc., 79 rel.); sem., 11; bros., 30; srs., 153; bp., 8,506; Caths., 453,984 (52.9%); tot. pop., 857,000. (The total population figure, from the *Annuario Pontificio*, is higher than that given by some other sources.)

Gambia, The: Republic (1970) on the northwestern coast of Africa, smallest state in Africa; capital, Banjul. The country was under the jurisdiction of a vicariate apostolic until 1951. The hierarchy was established in 1957. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 13; priests, 18 (rel.); sem., 4; bros., 2; srs., 25; bp., 388; Caths., 13,500 (2%); tot. pop., 641,000.

Germany: Country in northern Europe partitioned in 1949 into the Communist German Democratic Republic in the East (capital, East Berlin) and the German Federal Republic in the West (capital, Bonn). Christianity was introduced in the third century, if not earlier. Trier, which became a center for missionary activity, had a bishop by 400. Visigoth invaders introduced Arianism in the fifth century but were converted in the seventh century by the East Franks, Celtic and other missionaries. St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, established real ecclesiastical organization in the eighth century. The Church had great influence during the Carolingian period. Bishops from that time onward began to act in dual roles as pastors and rulers, a state of affairs which led inevitably to confusion and conflict in Church-state relations and perplexing problems of investiture. The Church developed strength and vitality through the Middle Ages but succumbed to abuses which antedated and prepared the ground for the Reformation. Luther's actions from 1517 made Germany a confessional battleground. Religious strife continued until conclusion of the Peace of Westphalia at the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648. Nearly a

century earlier the Peace of Augsburg (1555) had been designed, without success, to assure a degree of tranquility by recognizing the legitimacy of different religious confessions in different states, depending on the decisions of princes. The implicit principle that princes should control the churches emerged in practice into the absolutism and Josephinism of subsequent years. St. Peter Canisius and his fellow Jesuits spearheaded a Counter Reformation in the second half of the 16th century. Before the end of the century, however, 70 per cent of the population of north and central Germany were Lutheran. Calvinism also had established a strong presence. The Church gained internal strength in a defensive position. Through much of the 19th century, however, its influence was eclipsed by Protestant intellectuals and other influences. It suffered some impoverishment also as a result of shifting boundaries and the secularization of property shortly after 1800. It came under direct attack in the Kulturkampf of the 1870s but helped to generate the opposition which resulted in a dampening of the campaign of Bismarck against it. Despite action by Catholics on the social front and other developments, discrimination against the Church spilled over into the 20th century and lasted beyond World War I. Catholics in politics struggled with others to pull the country through numerous postwar crises. The dissolution of the Center Party, agreed to by the bishops in 1933 without awareness of the ultimate consequences, contributed negatively to the rise of Hitler to supreme power. Church officials protested the Nazi anti-Church and anti-Semitic actions, but to no avail. After World War II Christian leadership had much to do with the recovery of Western Germany. East Germany, gone Communist under Russian auspices, initiated a program of control and repression of the Church in 1949 and 1950. With no prospect of success for measures designed to split bishops, priests, religious and lay persons, the regime has concentrated most of its attention on mind control, especially of the younger generation, by the elimination of religious schools, curtailment of freedom for religious instruction and formation, severe restriction of the religious press, and the substitution since the mid-50s of youth initiation and Communist ceremonies for the rites of baptism, confirmation, marriage, and funerals. Bishops are generally forbidden to travel outside the Republic. The number of priests is decreasing, partly because of reduced seminary enrollments ordered by the government since 1958. In 1973 the Vatican appointed three apostolic administrators and one auxiliary (all titular bishops) for the areas of three West German dioceses located in East Germany. West Germany maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

West Germany: Archd., 3; dioc., 18 (also part of the Berlin diocese); ep. ex., 1; card., 3; obp., 4; bp., 53; parishes, 11,826; priests, 22,985 (17,104 dioc., 5,881 rel.); p.d., 747; sem., 2,624; bros., 3,223; srs., 62,100; bp., 254,246; Caths., 28,600,000 (46.3%); tot. pop., 61,670,000 (1981).

East Germany: Dioc., 2 (Dresden-Meißen and Berlin, since most of its territory lies in East Germany); o.s., 1 (Görlitz); there are also 2 territories with apostolic administrators; card., 1; bps., 8; parishes, 914; priests, 1,309 (1,272 dioc., 237 rel.); p.d., 37; sem., 143; bro., 52; srs., 2,902; bp., 9,634; Caths., 1,288,000 (7.5%); tot. pop., 16,740,000 (1981).

Ghana: Republic on the western coast of Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Accra. Priests visited the country in 1482, 11 years after discovery by the Portuguese, but missionary effort — hindered by the slave trade and other factors — was slight until 1880 when systematic evangelization began. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1879. The hierarchy was established in 1966. Ghana maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (nat.); parishes, 206; priests, 438 (263 dioc., 235 rel.); sem., 200; bro., 120; srs., 490; bp., 42,525; Caths., 1,440,000 (11.9%); tot. pop., 12,000,000 (1981).

Gibraltar: British colony on the tip of the Spanish Peninsula on the Mediterranean. Evangelization took place after the Moors were driven out near the end of the 15th century. The Church was hindered by the British who acquired the colony in 1713. Most of the Catholics were, and are, Spanish and Italian immigrants and their descendants. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1817. The diocese was erected in 1910.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 11 (10 dioc., 1 rel.); sem., 4; srs., 22; bp., 224; Caths., 22,000; tot. pop., 20,000.

Greece, including Crete: Kingdom in southeastern Europe on the Balkan Peninsula; capital, Athens. St. Paul preached the Gospel at Athens and Corinth on his second missionary journey and visited the country again on his third tour. Other Apostles may have passed through also. Two bishops from Greece attended the First Council of Nicaea. After the division of the Roman Empire, the Church remained Eastern in rite and later broke ties with Rome as a result of the schism of 1054. A Latin-Rite jurisdiction was set up during the period of the Latin Empire of Constantinople, 1204-1261, but crumbled afterwards. Unity efforts of the Council of Florence had poor results. The country now has Greek Catholic and Latin jurisdictions. The Greek Orthodox Church is predominant. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1980.

Archd., 4; dioc., 4; o.s., 1; op. ex., 1; ord., 1; abp., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 73; priests, 161 (37 dioc., 44 rel.); sem., 6; bro., 43; srs., 160; bp., 422; Caths., 40,000 (.5%); tot. pop., 9,710,000 (1981).

Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat): Danish island province northeast of North America; granted self rule in 1979; capital, Nuuk (Godthaab). Catholicism was introduced about 1600. The first diocese was established in 1326 and a line of bishops dated from then until 1537. The first known churches in the western hemisphere, dating from about the 11th century, were on Greenland; the remains of

18 have been unearthed. The departure of Scandinavians and spread of the Reformation reduced the Church to nothing. The Moravian Brethren evangelized the Eskimos from the 1720s to 1801. By 1830 the Danish Church — Evangelical Lutheran — was in full possession. Since 1930 priests have been in Greenland, which is part of the Copenhagen diocese. There are about 60 Catholics in the area.

Grenada: Independent island state in the West Indies; capital, St. George's. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 20; priests, 21 (7 dioc., 14 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 4; bro., 7; srs., 18; bp., 1,207; Caths., 72,000; tot. pop., 110,000.

Guadeloupe: French overseas department in the Leeward Islands of the West Indies; capital, Basse-Terre. Catholicism was introduced in the islands in the 16th century.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 40; priests, 77 (41 dioc., 36 rel.); sem., 7; bro., 6; srs., 201; bp., 5,307; Caths., 200,000 tot. pop., 330,000 (1981).

Guam: Outlying area of U.S. in the southwest Pacific; capital, Agaña. The first Mass was offered in the Mariana Islands in 1521. The islands were evangelized by the Jesuits, from 1600, and other missionaries. The first native Micronesian bishop was ordained in 1970. The Agaña diocese, which had been a suffragan of San Francisco, was made a metropolitan see in 1984.

Archd., 1; archbp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 27; priests, 50 (18 dioc., 22 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 18; bro., 4; srs., 135; bp., 1,720; Caths., 102,000; tot. pop., 112,000.

Guatemala: Republic in Central America; capital, Guatemala City. Evangelization dates from the beginning of Spanish occupation in 1519. The first diocese, for all Central American territories administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala, was established in 1534. The country became independent in 1820, following annexation to Mexico in 1821, secession in 1823 and membership in the Central American Federation from 1823. In 1870, a government installed by a liberal revolution repudiated the concordat of 1853 and took active measures against the Church. Separation of Church and state was decreed; religious orders were suppressed and their property seized; priests and religious were exiled; schools were secularized. Full freedom was subsequently granted. The country has been in a virtual state of civil war in recent years, with violence and repression directed at all segments of the population, including the Church which has been subjected to persecution. Since 1976, at least nine priests were reported missing or killed. Guatemala maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; pref., 2; o.s., 1 (1984); o.s., 1; bp., (1984), 15; parishes, 240; priests, 632 (184 dioc., 448 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 251; bro., 124; srs., 1,181; bp., 107,000; Caths., 6,270,000 (83.3%); tot. pop., 7,480,000 (1981).

Guiana, French (Cayenne): French overseas department on the northeast coast of South America; capital, Cayenne. Catholicism was introduced

in the 17th century. The Cayenne diocese was established in 1956.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 22; *priests*, 30 (9 *dioc.*, 21 *rel.*); *bros.*, 2; *srs.*, 104; *bap.*, 1,250; *Caths.*, 50,000; *tot. pop.*, 69,000 (1981).

Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa; capital, Conakry. Occasional missionary work followed exploration by the Portuguese about the middle of the 15th century; organized effort dates from 1877. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Following independence from France in 1958, Catholic schools were nationalized, youth organizations banned and missionaries restricted. Foreign missionaries were expelled in 1967. Archbishop Trindadebo of Conakry, sentenced to life imprisonment in 1971 on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the government, was released in August, 1979; he resigned his see. Private schools, suppressed by the government for more than 20 years, were again authorized in 1984. Guinea has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 1; *p.a.*, 1; *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 28; *priests*, 19 (18 *dioc.*, 1 *rel.*); *sem.*, 14 (*dioc.*); *bros.*, 1; *srs.*, 28; *bap.*, 770; *Caths.*, 51,000 (.9%); *tot. pop.*, 5,120,000 (1981).

Guinea-Bissau (formerly Portuguese Guinea): Independent state on the west coast of Africa; capital, Bissau. Catholicism was introduced in the second half of the 15th century but limited missionary work, hampered by the slave trade, had meager results. Missionary work in this century dates from 1933. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1955 (made a diocese in 1977). Guinea-Bissau has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 17; *priests*, 41 (1 *dioc.*, 40 *rel.*); *sem.*, 2; *bros.*, 13; *srs.*, 32; *bap.*, 481; *Caths.*, 49,000; *tot. pop.*, 800,000.

Guyana: Republic on the northern coast of South America; capital, Georgetown. In 1899 the Catholic Church and other churches were given equal status with the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, which had sole rights up to that time. Most of the Catholics are Portuguese. The Georgetown diocese was established in 1956, 10 years before Guyana became independent of England. The first native bishop was appointed in 1971. Schools were nationalized in 1976. Increased government interference was reported in 1980-81. The Catholic newspaper was forced to close and missionaries were denied access to certain areas.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 25; *priests*, 50 (8 *dioc.*, 42 *rel.*); *sem.*, 2; *bros.*, 6; *srs.*, 43; *bap.*, 1,331; *Caths.*, 105,000; *tot. pop.*, 900,000.

Haiti: Caribbean republic on the western third of Hispaniola adjacent to the Dominican Republic; capital, Port-au-Prince. Evangelization followed discovery by Columbus in 1492. Capuchins and Jesuits did most of the missionary work in the 18th century. From 1804, when independence was declared, until 1860, the country was in schism. Relations were regularized by a concordat concluded in 1880, when an archdiocese and four dioceses were established. Factors hindering the development of the Church have been a shortage of native clergy, inadequate religious instruction and the prevalen-

ce of voodoo. Political upheavals in the 1960s had serious effects on the Church. In 1984, a new concordat was concluded replacing the one in effect since 1860. Haiti maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 6; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 6; *parishes*, 186; *priests*, 404 (216 *dioc.*, 188 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 110; *bros.*, 243; *srs.*, 890; *bap.*, 105,051; *Caths.* (*est.*), 5,000,000 (82%); *tot. pop.*, 6,100,000.

Honduras: Republic in Central America; capital, Tegucigalpa. Evangelization preceded establishment of the first diocese in the 16th century. Under Spanish rule and after independence from 1823, the Church held a favored position until 1880 when equal legal status was given to all religions. Harassment of priests and nuns working among peasants and Salvadoran refugees was reported in recent years. Honduras maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 4; *prel.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 7; *parishes*, 125; *priests*, 249 (71 *dioc.*, 178 *rel.*); *p.d.* (1982), 4; *sem.*, 29; *bros.*, 16; *srs.*, 341; *bap.*, 97,285; *Caths.*, 3,670,000 (96%); *tot. pop.*, 3,820,000 (1981).

Hong Kong: British crown colony at the mouth of the Canton River, adjacent to the southeast Chinese province of Kwangtung. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1841. Members of the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions began work there in 1858. The Hong Kong diocese was erected in 1946.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 55; *priests*, 335 (74 *dioc.*, 262 *rel.*); *sem.*, 13; *bros.*, 95; *srs.*, 764; *bap.*, 4,841; *Caths.*, 266,508; *tot. pop.*, 5,287,800.

Hungary: People's republic in east central Europe; capital, Budapest. The early origins of Christianity in the country, whose territory was subject to a great deal of change, is not known. Magyars accepted Christianity about the end of the 10th century. St. Stephen I (d. 1038) promoted its spread and helped to organize some of its historical dioceses. Bishops early became influential in politics as well as in the Church. For centuries the country served as a buffer for the Christian West against barbarians from the East, notably the Mongols in the 13th century. Religious orders, whose foundations started from the 1130s, provided the most effective missionaries, pastors and teachers. Outstanding for years were the Franciscans and Dominicans; the Jesuits were noted for their work in the Counter-Reformation from the second half of the 16th century onwards. Hussites and Waldensians prepared the way for the Reformation which struck at almost the same time as the Turks. The Reformation made considerable progress after 1526, resulting in the conversion of large numbers to Lutheranism and Calvinism by the end of the century. Most of them or their descendants returned to the Church later, but many Magyars remained staunch Calvinists. Turks repressed the churches, Protestant as well as Catholic, during a reign of 150 years but they managed to survive. Domination of the Church was one of the objectives of government policy during the reigns

of Maria Theresa and Joseph II in the second half of the 18th century; their Josephinism affected Church-state relations until the first World War. More than 100,000 Eastern-Rite schismatics were reunited with Rome about the turn of the 18th century. Secularization increased in the second half of the 19th century, which also witnessed the birth of many new Catholic organizations and movements to influence life in the nation and the Church. Catholics were involved in the social chaos and anti-religious atmosphere of the years following World War I, struggling with their compatriots for religious as well as political survival. After World War II Communist strength, which had manifested itself with less intensity earlier in the century, was great long before it forced the legally elected president out of office in 1947 and imposed a Soviet type of constitution on the country in 1949. The campaign against the Church started with the disbanding of Catholic organizations in 1946. In 1948, "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization, was taken over and all Catholic schools, colleges and institutions were suppressed. Interference in church administration and attempts to split the bishops preceded the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty on Dec. 26, 1948, and his sentence to life imprisonment in 1949. (He was free for a few days during the unsuccessful uprising of 1956. He then took up residence at the U.S. Embassy in Budapest where he remained until September, 1971, when he was permitted to leave the country. He died in 1975 in Vienna.) In 1950, religious orders and congregations were suppressed and 10,000 religious were interned. At least 30 priests and monks were assassinated, jailed or deported. About 4,000 priests and religious were confined in jail or concentration camps. The government sponsored a national "Progressive Catholic" church and captive organizations for priests and "Catholic Action," which attracted only a small minority. Signs were clear in 1965 and 1966 that a 1964 agreement with the Holy See regarding episcopal appointments had settled nothing. Six bishops were appointed by the Holy See and some other posts were filled, but none of the prelates were free from government surveillance and harassment. Four new bishops were appointed by the Holy See in January and ordained in Budapest in February, 1969; three elderly prelates resigned their sees. Shortly thereafter, peace priests complained that the "too Roman" new bishops would not deal with them. Talks between Vatican and Hungarian representatives during the past several years have resulted in the appointment of diocesan bishops to fill long-vacant sees.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 8; *abp.*, 1; *ap. ex.*, 1; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 3; *bp.*, 18; *parishes*, 2,270; *priests*, 3,193 (3,124 *dioc.*, 69 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 278; *srs.*, 53; *bap.*, 76,989; *Caths.*, 6,573,000 (61.3%); *tot. pop.*, 10,710,000 (1981).

Iceland: Island republic between Norway and Greenland; capital, Reykjavik. Irish hermits were there in the eighth century. Missionaries subsequently evangelized the island and Christianity was officially accepted about 1000. The first bishop was ordained in 1056. The Black Death had dire ef-

fects and spiritual decline set in during the 13th century. Lutheranism was introduced from Denmark between 1537 and 1552 and made the official religion. Some Catholic missionary work was done in the 19th century. Religious freedom was granted to the few Catholics in 1874. A vicariate was erected in 1929 (made a diocese in 1968). Iceland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 2; *priests*, 8 (3 *dioc.*, 5 *rel.*); *sem.*, 5; *srs.*, 32; *bap.*, 18; *Caths.*, 2,000; *tot. pop.*, 230,000.

India: Republic on the subcontinent of south central Asia; capital, New Delhi. Long-standing tradition credits the Apostle Thomas with the introduction of Christianity in the Kerala area. Evangelization followed the establishment of Portuguese posts and the conquest of Goa in 1510. Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and members of other religious orders figured in the early missionary history. An archdiocese for Goa, with two suffragan sees, was set up in 1558. Five provincial councils were held between 1567 and 1606. The number of Catholics in 1572 was estimated to be 280,000. This figure rose to 800,000 in 1700 and declined to 500,000 in 1800. Missionaries had some difficulties with the British East India Co. which exercised virtual government control from 1757 to 1858. They also had trouble because of a conflict that developed between policies of the Portuguese government, which pressed its rights of patronage in episcopal and clerical appointments, and the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, which sought greater freedom of action in the same appointments. This struggle eventuated in the schism of Goa between 1838 and 1857. In 1886, when the number of Catholics was estimated to be one million, the hierarchy for India and Ceylon was restored. Jesuits contributed greatly to the development of Catholic education from the second half of the 19th century. A large percentage of the Catholic population is located around Goa and Kerala and farther south. The country is predominantly Hindu. So-called anti-conversion laws in effect in several states have had a restrictive effect on pastoral ministry and social service. India maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1 (*titular of East Indies*); *archd.*, 19; *dioc.*, 89; *p.a.*, 2; *card.*, 2; *abp.*, 19; *bp.*, 101; *parishes*, 5,159; *priests*, 12,001 (7,058 *dioc.*, 4,943 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 24; *sem.*, 5,011; *brcs.*, 2,801; *srs.*, 49,956; *bap.*, 288,826; *Caths.*, 11,707,000 (1.6%); *tot. pop. (est.)*, 713,000,000.

Indonesia: Republic southeast of Asia, consisting of some 3,000 islands including Kalimantan (most of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Java, the Lesser Sundas, Moluccas, Sumatra, Timor and West Irian (Irian Jaya, western part of New Guinea); capital, Jakarta. Evangelization by the Portuguese began about 1511. St. Francis Xavier, greatest of the modern missionaries, spent some 14 months in the area. Christianity was strongly rooted in some parts of the islands by 1600. Islam's rise to dominance began at this time. The Dutch East Indies Co., which gained effective control in

the 17th century, banned evangelization by Catholic missionaries for some time but Dutch secular and religious priests managed to resume the work. A vicariate of Batavia for all the Dutch East Indies was set up in 1841. About 90 per cent of the population is Moslem. The hierarchy was established in 1961. Indonesia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; dioc., 26; card., 1; abp., 6; bp., 26; parishes, 473; priests, 1,731 (249 dioc., 1,482 rel.); p.d., 8; sem., 1,098; bros., 773; srs., 4,106; bap., 164,331; Caths., 3,449,000 (2.2%); tot. pop., 150,520,000 (1981). (Statistics for former Portuguese Timor which was annexed by Indonesia in 1978 are listed separately; see Timor, Eastern.)

Iran: Constitutional monarchy in southwestern Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf; capital, Teheran. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in this area outside the (then) Roman Empire. They suffered persecution in the fourth century and were then cut off from the outside world. Nestorianism was generally professed in the late fifth century. Islam became dominant after 640. Some later missionary work was attempted but without success. Religious liberty was granted in 1834, but Catholics were the victims of a massacre in 1918. Islam is the religion of perhaps 98 per cent of the population. In 1964 the country had 100,000 Monophysites, the largest group of Christians, and some 20,000 Nestorians. Catholics belong to the Latin, Armenian and Chaldean rites. Iran (Persia until 1935) maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 2; abp., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 32; priests, 33 (6 dioc., 27 rel.); p.d., 9; sem., 5; bro., 1; srs., 41; bap., 265; Caths., 20,000 (0.05%); tot. pop., 39,320,000 (1981).

Iraq: Republic in southwestern Asia, between Iran and Saudi Arabia; capital, Baghdad. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in the area, whose history resembles that of Iran. Catholics belong to the Armenian, Chaldean, Latin and Syrian rites; Chaldeans are most numerous. Islam is the religion of some 90 per cent of the population. Iraq maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 9; dioc., 5; patriarch, 1; abp., 7; bp., 3; parishes, 103; priests, 148 (109 dioc., 39 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 17; bros., 18; srs., 250; bap., 5,435; Caths., 374,000; tot. pop., 13,530,000 (1981).

Ireland: Republic in the British Isles; capital, Dublin. St. Patrick, who is venerated as the apostle of Ireland, evangelized parts of the island for some years after the middle of the fifth century. Conversion of the island was not accomplished, however, until the seventh century or later. Celtic monks were the principal missionaries. The Church was organized along monastic lines at first, but a movement developed in the 11th century for the establishment of jurisdiction along episcopal lines. By that time many Roman usages had been adopted. The Church gathered strength during the period from the Norman Conquest of

England to the reign of Henry VIII despite a wide variety of rivalries, wars, and other disturbances. Henry introduced an age of repression of the faith which continued for many years under several of his successors. The Irish suffered from proscription of the Catholic faith, economic and social disabilities, subjection to absentee landlords and a plantation system designed to keep them from owning property, and actual persecution which took an uncertain toll of lives up until about 1714. Most of those living in the northern part of Ireland became Anglican and Presbyterian in the 1600s but the south remained strong in faith. Some penal laws remained in force until emancipation in 1829. Nearly 100 years later Ireland was divided by two enactments which made Northern Ireland, consisting of six counties, part of the United Kingdom (1920) and gave dominion status to the Irish Free State, made up of the other 26 counties (1922). This state (Eire, in Gaelic) was proclaimed the Republic of Ireland in 1949. The Catholic Church predominates but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. Ireland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 22; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 28; parishes, 1,311; priests, 6,081 (3,737 dioc., 2,354 rel.); sem., 1,127; bros., 1,777; srs., 12,504; bap., 88,288 (preceding figures include Northern Ireland); Caths., (approx.), 3,255,000 (93%); tot. pop., 3,440,000 (1981).

Ireland, Northern: Part of the United Kingdom, it consists of six of the nine counties of Ulster in the northeast corner of Ireland; capital, Belfast. History is given under Ireland, above. For recent developments, see Index.

Cath. (approx.), 505,000 (32%); tot. pop., 1,540,000 (other statistics are included in Ireland).

Israel: Parliamentary democracy in the Middle East, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean; capitals, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv (diplomatic). Israel was the birthplace of Christianity, the site of the first Christian communities. Some persecution was suffered in the early Christian era and again during the several hundred years of Roman control. Moslems conquered the territory in the seventh century and, except for the period of the Kingdom of Jerusalem established by Crusaders, remained in control most of the time up until World War I. The Church survived in the area, sometimes just barely, but it did not prosper greatly or show any notable increase in numbers. The British took over the protectorate of the area after World War I. Partition into Israel for the Jews and Palestine for the Arabs was approved by the United Nations in 1947. War broke out a year later with the proclamation of the Republic of Israel. The Israelis won the war and 50 per cent more territory than they had originally been ceded. War broke out again for six days in June, 1967, and in October, 1973, resulting in a Middle East crisis which persists to the present time. Caught in the middle of the conflict are hundreds of thousands of dispossessed Palestinian refugees. Judaism is the faith professed by about 85 per cent of the inhabitants; approximately one-third of them are con-

sidered observants. Most of the Arab minority are Moslems. The Akka archdiocese for Melkites is situated in Israel. Maronites are subject to the bishop of Tyr, Lebanon. Latins are under the jurisdiction of the Roman patriarchate of Jerusalem. Israel has an apostolic delegate. The 1983 *Statistical Yearbook of the Church* reported a Catholic population of 128,000. The total population (1982 est.) is 4,100,000.

Italy: Republic in southern Europe; capital, Rome. A Christian community was formed early at Rome, probably by the middle of the first century. St. Peter established his see there. He and St. Paul suffered death for the faith there in the 60s. The early Christians were persecuted at various times there, as in other parts of the empire, but the Church developed in numbers and influence, gradually spreading out from towns and cities in the center and south to rural areas and the north. Organization, in the process of formation in the second century, developed greatly between the fifth and eighth centuries. By the latter date the Church had already come to grips with serious problems, including doctrinal and disciplinary disputes that threatened the unity of faith, barbarian invasions, and the need for the pope and bishops to take over civil responsibilities because of imperial default. The Church has been at the center of life on the peninsula throughout the centuries. It emerged from underground in 313, with the Edict of Milan, and rose to a position of prestige and lasting influence. It educated and converted the barbarians, preserved culture through the early Middle Ages and passed it on to later times, suffered periods of decline and gained strength through recurring reforms, engaged in military combat for political reasons and intellectual combat for the preservation and development of doctrine, saw and patronized the development of the arts, experienced all human strengths and weaknesses in its members, knew triumph and the humiliation of failure. For long centuries, from the fourth to the 19th, the Church was a temporal as well as spiritual power. This temporal aspect complicated its history in Italy. Since the 1870s, however, when the Papal States were annexed by the Kingdom of Italy, the history became simpler — but remained complicated — as the Church, shorn of temporal power, began to find new freedom for the fulfillment of its spiritual mission. In 1984, a new concordat was concluded between the Vatican and Italy, replacing one in effect since 1929. (See Index: Vatican-Italian Concordat.) Italy maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 57; dioc., 210; prel., 4; abb., 8; card. (1984), 33; obp., and bp., 444 (216 residential; 228 titular, including retired); parishes, 28,636; priests, 62,961 (40,256 dioc., 22,605 rel.); p.d., 246; sem., 4,877; bros., 6,532; srs., 142,733; bap., 639,829; Cuths., 35,770,000 (97.5%); tot. pop., 57,200,000 (1981).

Ivory Coast: Republic in western Africa; capital, Abidjan. The Holy Ghost Fathers began systematic evangelization in 1895. The first native priests from the area were ordained in 1924. The

hierarchy was set up in 1955; the first native cardinal (Bernard Yago) was named in 1983. Ivory Coast maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 9; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 10 (nat.); parishes, 172; priests, 371 (135 dioc., 236 rel.); sem., 78; bros., 119; srs., 302; bap., 22,321; Cuths., 890,000 (10%); tot. pop., 8,800,000.

Jamaica: Parliamentary democracy in the West Indies; capital, Kingston. Franciscans and Dominicans evangelized the island from about 1512 until 1655. Missionary work was interrupted after the English took possession but was resumed by Jesuits about the turn of the 19th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1837. The hierarchy was established in 1967. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; obp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 82 (13 dioc., 79 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 5; bros., 9; srs., 201; bap., 3,049; Cuths., 215,000 (9.6%); tot. pop., 2,229,000 (1981).

Japan: Constitutional monarchy in the north-west Pacific; capital, Tokyo. Jesuits began evangelization in the middle of the 16th century and about 300,000 converts, most of them in Kyushu, were reported at the end of the century. The Nagasaki Martyrs were victims of persecution in 1597. Another persecution took some 4,000 lives between 1614 and 1651. Missionaries, banned for two centuries, returned about the middle of the 19th century and found Christian communities still surviving in Nagasaki and other places in Kyushu. A vicariate was organized in 1866. Religious freedom was guaranteed in 1889. The hierarchy was established in 1891. Japan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 13; p.a., 1; card., 1; obp., 2; bp., 14; parishes, 789; priests, 2,000 (517 dioc., 1,483 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 187; bros., 424; srs., 7,169; bap., 10,346; Cuths., 406,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 117,650,000 (1981). (The Catholic population in 1983 was 431,090, according to statistics released in mid-1984.)

Jerusalem: The entire city, site of the first Christian community, has been under Israeli control since the Israeli-Arab war of June, 1967. There are two patriarchates in the city, Melkite and Latin. Jerusalem has an apostolic delegate. (See Index for Pope John Paul's Apostolic Letter on Jerusalem.)

Jordan: Constitutional monarchy in the Middle East; capital, Amman. Christianity there dates from apostolic times. Survival of the faith was threatened many times under the rule of Moslems from 636 and Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1918, and in the Islamic Emirate of Trans-Jordan from 1918 to 1949. Since the creation of Israel, some 500,000 Palestinian refugees, some of them Christians, have been in Jordan. Islam is the state religion but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. The Greek Melkite-Rite Archdiocese of Petra and Philadelphia is located in Jordan. Latin (Roman)-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Latin patriarchate of Jerusalem. Jordan has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 59; priests, 61 (52 dioc., 9 rel.); sem., 9; bros., 5; srs., 208; bap., 1,111; Caths., 96,000; tot. pop., 3,360,000 (1981).

Kenya: Republic in eastern Africa bordering on the Indian Ocean; capital, Nairobi. Systematic evangelization by the Holy Ghost Fathers began in 1892, nearly 40 years after the start of work by Protestant missionaries. The hierarchy was established in 1953. Kenya maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 15; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 14 (10 nat.); parishes, 345; priests, 897 (248 dioc., 649 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 502; bros., 233; srs., 1,941; bap., 207,597; Caths., 3,354,000 (19.5%); tot. pop., 17,150,000 (1981).

Kiribati (Gilbert Islands): Former British colony in Oceania; became independent July 12, 1979; capital Bairiki on Tarawa. French Missionaries of the Sacred Heart began work in the islands in 1888. A vicariate for the islands was organized in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 13 (2 dioc., 11 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 2; srs., 49; bap., 454; Caths., 30,000; tot. pop., 57,000.

Korea: Peninsula in eastern Asia, east of China, divided into the (Communist) Democratic People's Republic in the North, formed May 1, 1948, with Pyongyang as its capital; and the Republic of Korea in the South, with Seoul as the capital. Some Catholics may have been in Korea before it became a "hermit kingdom" toward the end of the 16th century and closed its borders to foreigners. The real introduction to Catholicism came in 1784 through lay converts. A priest arriving in the country in 1794 found 4,000 Catholics there who had never seen a priest. A vicariate was erected in 1831 but was not manned for several years thereafter. There were 15,000 Catholics by 1857. Four persecutions in the 19th century took a terrible toll; several thousands died in the last one, 1866-69. (One hundred and three martyrs of this period were canonized by Pope John Paul II during his 1984 apostolic visit to the country.) Freedom of religion was granted in 1883 when Korea opened its borders. Progress was made thereafter. The hierarchy was established in 1962. Since the war of 1950-1953, there have been no signs of Catholic life in the North, which has been blanketed by a news blackout. In July, 1972, both Koreas agreed to seek peaceful means of reunification. The South maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. Bishop Tji of Won Ju, South Korea, convicted and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1974 on a charge of inciting to rebellion, was released in February, 1975. (See Index for papal visit.)

North Korea: Dioc., 2; abb., 1; bp., 1 (exiled); tot. pop., 18,320,000. No recent Catholic statistics available; there were an estimated 100,000 Catholics reported in 1969.

South Korea: Archd., 3; dioc., 11; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 14; parishes, 637; priests, 1,237 (942 dioc., 295 rel.); sem., 762; bros., 259; srs., 3,646; bap., 133,720; Caths., 1,530,720 (3.8%); tot. pop., 40,347,158.

Kuwait: Constitutional monarchy (sultanate or

sheikdom) in southwest Asia bordering on the Persian Gulf. Remote Christian origins probably date to apostolic times. Islam is the predominant and official religion. Kuwait maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 7 (3 dioc., 4 rel.); srs., 29; bap., 768; Caths., 47,000; tot. pop., 1,460,000.

Laos: Constitutional monarchy in southeast Asia, surrounded by China, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Thailand and Burma; capital, Vientiane. Systematic evangelization by French missionaries started about 1881; earlier efforts ended in 1688. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1899 when there were 8,000 Catholics and 2,000 catechumens in the country. Most of the foreign missionaries were expelled following the communist take-over in 1975. Buddhism is the state religion. Laos has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 4; bp., 4 (nat.; a coad. vicar apostolic was ordained in 1983). No statistics available. Catholics numbered 35,000 (1% of the total population) in 1974. Tot. pop. (1980), 3,810,000.

Latvia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in the early 1940s; capital, Riga. Catholicism was introduced late in the 12th century. Lutheranism became the dominant religion after 1530. Catholics were free to practice their faith during the long period of Russian control and during independence from 1918 to 1940. The relatively small Catholic community has been repressed since the start of Soviet occupation. The Russian take-over of Latvia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; card., 1 (Julijans Vaivods, named in 1983); bp., 3 (titular); parishes, 179; priests, 114 (104 dioc., 10 rel.); sem., 49; bap., 4,413; Caths., 250,000; tot. pop., 2,500,000.

Lebanon: Republic in the Middle East, north of Israel; capital, Beirut. Christianity, introduced in apostolic times, was firmly established by the end of the fourth century and has remained so despite heavy Moslem influence since early in the seventh century. The country is the center of the Maronite Rite. During the past 10 years the country has been torn by violence and often heavy fighting among rival political-religious factions drawn along Christian-Moslem lines. (See Index for 1984 developments.) Lebanon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd. 10 (3 Maronite, 7 Greek Melkite); dioc., 7 (1 Armenian, 1 Chaldean, 5 Maronite); v.a., 1 (Latin); card., 1 (Patr. Antoine Khoraiche of Maronites); patriarchs, 3 (patriarchs of Antioch of the Maronites, a cardinal; Antioch of the Syrians and Cilicia of the Armenians who reside in Lebanon); abp. and bp., 19; priests, 1,428 (635 dioc., 793 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 349; bros., 120; srs., 3,453; bap., 14,744; Caths., 1,299,000; tot. pop., 3,000,000 (1981).

Lesotho: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave in the southeastern part of the Republic of South Africa; capital, Maseru. Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the first Catholic missionaries in the area,

started evangelization in 1862. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1931. Lesotho maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 74; priests, 122 (22 dioc., 100 rel.); sem., 25; bros., 69; srs., 710; bap., 27,372; Caths., 597,662 (43%); tot. pop., 1,400,000.

Liberia: Republic in western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Monrovia. Missionary work and influence, dating interruptedly from the 16th century, were slight before the Society of African Missions undertook evangelization in 1906. The hierarchy was established in 1962. Liberia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 46; priests, 49 (8 dioc., 41 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 18; bros., 26; srs., 87; bap., 3,025; Caths., 40,000 (1.9%); tot. pop., 2,040,000.

Libya: Arab republic in northern Africa, on the Mediterranean between Egypt and Tunisia; capital, Tripoli. Christianity was probably preached in the area at an early date but was overcome by the spread of Islam from the 630's. Islamization was complete by 1067 and there has been no Christian influence since then. The Catholics in the country belong to the foreign colony. Islam is the state religion. Libya has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 3; p.a., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 3; priests, 13 (rel.); srs., 126; bap., 121; Caths., 43,000 (1.3%); tot. pop., 3,100,000.

Liechtenstein: Constitutional monarchy in central Europe, in the Alps and on the Rhine between Switzerland and Austria; capital, Vaduz. Christianity in the country dates from the fourth century; the area has been under the jurisdiction of Chur, Switzerland, since about that time. The Reformation had hardly any influence in the country. Catholicism is the state religion but religious freedom for all is guaranteed by law.

Parishes, 10; priests, 31 (18 dioc., 13 rel.); bros., 11; srs., 102; bap., 350; Caths., 21,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Lithuania: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed and under Soviet domination since 1945; capital, Vilna (Vilnius). Catholicism was introduced in 1251 and two dioceses were established by 1260. Effective evangelization took place between 1385 and 1417, when Catholicism became the state religion. Losses to Lutheranism in the 16th century were overcome. Efforts of czars to "russify" the Church between 1795 and 1918 were strongly resisted. Concordat relations with the Vatican were established in 1927, nine years after independence from Russia and 13 years before the start of another kind of Russian control with the following results, among others: all convents closed since 1940; four seminaries shut down; appointment to one seminary (Kaunas) only with government approval; priests restricted in pastoral ministry and subject to appointment by government officials; no religious services outside churches; no religious press; religious instruction banned; parish installations and activities controlled by directives

enacted in 1976; two bishops — Vincentas Sladkevicius and Julijonas Steponavicius — forbidden to act as bishops and relegated to remote parishes in 1957 and 1961, respectively; arrest, imprisonment or detention in Siberia for four bishops, 185 priests, 275 lay persons between 1945 and 1955. Despite such developments and conditions, there remains a strong and vigorous underground Church in Lithuania, where the Soviet government finds its repressive potential limited by the solidarity of popular resistance. In July, 1982, two episcopal appointments were made: Rev. Antanas Vaicius was named titular bishop of Cubda and apostolic administrator of the Telsiai diocese and Klaipeda prelate; Bishop Vincentas Sladkevicius, titular bishop of Abora and auxiliary bishop of Kaisiadorys, was named apostolic administrator of that diocese. In 1983, four of the five bishops were allowed to go to Rome for their *ad limina* visit. The Soviet take-over of Lithuania is not recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Archd., 2 (Kaunas and Vilna, which includes territory in political confines of Poland); dioc., 4; prel., 1; bp., 5 (none residential); parishes 630; priests, 707 (698 dioc., 9 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 94; Caths., 2,542,000; tot. pop., 3,178,000 (1981).

Luxembourg: Constitutional monarchy in western Europe, between Belgium, Germany and France; capital, Luxembourg. Christianity, introduced in the fifth and sixth centuries, was firmly established by the end of the eighth century. A full-scale parish system was in existence in the ninth century. Monastic influence was strong until the Reformation, which had minimal influence in the country. The Church experienced some adverse influence from the currents of the French Revolution. Luxembourg maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 274; priests, 416 (325 dioc., 91 rel.); sem., 20; bros., 21; srs., 1,175; bap., 3,395; Caths., 350,386 (95.2%); tot. pop., 368,000.

Macau: Portuguese-administered territory in southeast Asia across the Pearl River estuary from Hong Kong. Christianity was introduced by the Jesuits in 1557. Diocese was established in 1576. Macau served as a base for missionary work in Japan and China.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 64 (33 dioc., 31 rel.); sem., 6; bros., 19; srs., 190; bap., 566; Caths., 19,085; tot. pop., 328,000.

Madagascar (Malagasy Republic): Republic off the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Antananarivo. Missionary efforts were generally fruitless from early in the 16th century until the Jesuits were permitted to start open evangelization about 1845. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1850 and a vicariate apostolic in the north was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1898. There were 100,000 Catholics by 1900. The first native bishop was ordained in 1936. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Madagascar maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 14; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2

(nat.); bp., 16 (14 nat.); parishes, 228; priests, 687 (164 dioc., 523 rel.); sem., 166; bros., 367; srs., 1,889; bap., 74,834; Caths., 1,993,000 (22.2%); tot. pop. 8,960,000 (1981).

Madeira Islands: Portuguese province, an archipelago 340 miles west of the northwestern coast of Africa; capital, Funchal. Catholicism has had a continuous history since the first half of the 15th century. Statistics are included in those for Portugal.

Malawi: Republic in the interior of eastern Africa; capital, Lilongwe. Missionary work, begun by Jesuits in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, was generally ineffective until the end of the 19th century. The White Fathers arrived in 1889 and later were joined by others. A vicariate was set up in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Malawi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (4 nat.); parishes, 131; priests, 310 (103 dioc., 207 rel.); sem., 140; bros., 93; srs., 628; bap., 41,659; Caths., 1,453,000 (21%); tot. pop., 6,647,000.

Malaysia: Parliamentary democracy in southeastern Asia; federation of former states of Malaya, Sabah (former Br. North Borneo), and Sarawak; capital, Kuala Lumpur. Christianity, introduced by Portuguese colonists about 1511, was confined almost exclusively to Malacca until late in the 18th century. The effectiveness of evangelization increased from then on because of the recruitment and training of native clergy. Singapore (see separate entry), founded in 1819, became a center for missionary work. Seventeen thousand Catholics were in the Malacca diocese in 1888. Effective evangelization in Sabah and Sarawak began in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1973. Malaysia has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 2; dioc., 4; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 159; priests, 246 (170 dioc., 76 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 32; bros., 111; srs., 558; bap., 15,974; Caths. (1981), 456,000 (3.1%); tot. pop., 14,700,000.

Maldives: Republic, an archipelago 400 miles southwest of India and Ceylon; capital, Male. No serious attempt was ever made to evangelize the area, which is completely Moslem.

Tot. pop., 160,000.

Mali: Republic, inland in western Africa; capital, Bamako. Catholicism was introduced late in the second half of the 19th century. Missionary work made little progress in the midst of the predominantly Moslem population. A vicariate was set up in 1921. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (3 nat.); parishes, 38; priests, 131 (20 dioc., 111 rel.); sem., 19; bros., 23; srs., 168; bap., 2,392; Caths. (1981), 70,000 (.97%); tot. pop., 7,160,000.

Malta: Parliamentary democracy 58 miles south of Sicily; capital, Valletta. Early catacombs and inscriptions are evidence of the early introduc-

tion of Christianity. St. Paul was shipwrecked on Malta in 60. Saracens controlled the island(s) from 870 to 1090, a period of difficulty for the Church. The line of bishops extends from 1090 to the present. The passage in recent years of government-sponsored legislation affecting Catholic schools and church-owned property has brought charges of harassment by church leaders. (See News Events.) Malta maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 79; priests, 1,096 (653 dioc., 443 rel.); sem., 132; bros., 108; srs., 1,552; bap., 5,625; Caths., 340,000 (91%); tot. pop., 370,000 (1981).

Marianas, The: U.S. Trust territory in Pacific (scheduled to become a U.S. commonwealth). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Agaña archdiocese, Guam.

Parishes, 8; priests, 4 (dioc.); p.d., 2; srs., 19; bap., 730; Caths., 18,000; tot. pop., 24,000.

Martinique: French overseas department in the West Indies, about 130 miles south of Guadeloupe; capital, Fort-de-France. Catholicism was introduced in the 16th century. The hierarchy was established in 1967.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 47; priests, 94 (41 dioc., 53 rel.); sem., 8; bros., 12; srs., 220; bap., 3,973; Caths., 290,000; tot. pop., 329,000.

Mauritania: Islamic republic on the northwest coast of Africa; capital, Nouakchott. With few exceptions, the Catholics in the country are members of the foreign colony. Mauritania has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 9 (2 dioc., 7 rel.); bro., 1; srs., 25; bap., 48; Caths., 4,000 (.2%); tot. pop., 1,700,000.

Mauritius: Self-governing island state 500 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Port Louis. Catholicism was introduced by Vincentians in 1722. Port Louis, made a vicariate in 1819 and a diocese in 1847, was a jumping-off point for missionaries to Australia, Madagascar and South Africa. Mauritius maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 44; priests, 163 (85 dioc., 78 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 49; srs., 320; bap., 7,136; Caths., 350,000 (36%); tot. pop., 970,000 (1981).

Melilla: Spanish possession in northern Africa. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Mexico (United States of Mexico): Republic in Middle America. Christianity was introduced early in the 16th century. Mexico City, made a diocese in 1530, became the missionary and cultural center of the whole country. Missionary work, started in 1524 and forwarded principally by Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and Jesuits, resulted in the baptism of all persons in the central plateau by the end of the century. Progress there and in the rest of the country continued in the following century but tapered off and went into decline in the 18th century, for a variety of reasons ranging from diminishing government support to relaxations of Church discipline. The wars of independence, 1810-21, in which some Catholics participated, created serious problems of adjustment for the

Church. Social problems, political unrest and government opposition climaxed in the constitution of 1917 which practically outlawed the Church. Persecution took serious tolls of life and kept the Church underground, under Calles, 1924-1928, again in 1931, and under Cardenas in 1934. President Camacho, 1940-1946, ended persecution and instituted a more lenient policy. The Church, however, still labors under legal and practical disabilities. Mexico has an apostolic delegate; the Mexican president has a personal envoy to the Vatican.

Archd., 12; *dioc.*, 53; *prel.*, 7; *v.a.*, 2; *card.*, 3; *abp.*, 10; *bp.*, 74; *parishes*, 4,072; *priests*, 10,235 (7,162 *dioc.*, 3,073 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 42; *sem.*, 3,385; *bros.*, 1,155; *srs.*, 25,468; *bap.*, 1,903,594; *Caths.*, 68,600,000; *tot. pop.*, 71,190,000 (1981).

Monaco: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave on the Mediterranean coast of France near the Italian border; capital, Monaco-Ville. Christianity was introduced before 1000. Catholicism is the official religion but freedom is guaranteed for all. Monaco has an ambassador at Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1; *parishes*, 5; *priests*, 33 (15 *dioc.*, 18 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 5; *bros.*, 22; *srs.*, 58; *bap.*, 226; *Caths.*, 22,375; *tot. pop.*, 24,861.

Mongolia: Republic in north central Asia; capital Ulaanbaatar. Christianity was introduced by Nestorians. Some Franciscans were in the country in the 13th and 14th centuries, en route to China. Limited evangelization efforts from the 18th century had little success among the Mongols in Outer Mongolia, where Buddhism has predominated for hundreds of years. No Christians were known to be there in 1953. There may be a few Catholics in Inner Mongolia. No foreign missionaries have been in the country since 1953.

Pop., 1,700,000.

Montserrat: British island possession in Caribbean; capital, Plymouth. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Parishes, 2; *priests*, 2 (1 *dioc.*, 1 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *srs.*, 5; *bap.*, 35; *Caths.*, 1,000; *tot. pop.*, 13,000.

Morocco: Constitutional monarchy in northwest Africa with Atlantic and Mediterranean coastlines; capital, Rabat. Christianity was known in the area by the end of the third century. Bishops from Morocco attended a council at Carthage in 484. Catholic life survived under Visigoth and, from 700, Arab rule; later it became subject to influence from the Spanish, Portuguese and French. Islam is the state religion. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Morocco maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; *abp.*, 2; *parishes*, 57; *priests*, 97 (26 *dioc.*, 71 *rel.*); *bros.*, 11; *srs.*, 399; *bap.*, 171; *Caths.*, 64,520 (.3%); *tot. pop.*, 22,300,000.

Mozambique: Independent (June 25, 1975) republic in southeast Africa, bordering on the Indian Ocean; former Portuguese territory; capital, Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques). Christianity was introduced by Portuguese Jesuits about the

middle of the 16th century. Evangelization continued from then until the 18th century when it went into decline largely because of the Portuguese government's expulsion of the Jesuits. Conditions worsened in the 1830s, improved after 1881, but deteriorated again during the anticlerical period from 1910 to 1925. Conditions improved in 1940, the year Portugal concluded a new concordat with the Holy See and the hierarchy was established. Outspoken criticism by missionaries of Portuguese policies in Mozambique resulted in Church-state tensions in the years immediately preceding independence. Tension continues to be a factor, although to a smaller degree, in relations between the Church and the Marxist-oriented government in power since 1975. The first two native bishops were ordained March 9, 1975. Two ecclesiastical provinces were established in 1984. Mozambique has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 6; *abp.*, 3 (2 *nat.*); *bp.*, 6 (5 *nat.*); *parishes*, 258; *priests*, 251 (24 *dioc.*, 227 *rel.*); *sem.*, 19; *bros.*, 72; *srs.*, 488; *bap.*, 28,470; *Caths.*, 1,738,000 (14.4%); *tot. pop.*, 12,000,000.

Namibia (South West Africa): Territory in South Africa in dispute between the Republic of South Africa and the United Nations; capital, Windhoek. The area shares the history of South Africa. Namibia has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

V.a., 2; *bp.*, 2 (1 *nat.*); *parishes*, 61; *priests*, 65 (2 *dioc.*, 63 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 15; *bros.*, 55; *srs.*, 277; *bap.*, 7,496; *Caths.*, 180,364; *tot. pop.*, 1,686,000.

Nauru: Independent republic in western Pacific; capital, Yaren. Forms part of the Tarawa and Nauru diocese (Tarawa).

Srs., 4; *bap.*, 70; *Caths.*, 2,000; *tot. pop.*, 7,000 (1981).

Nepal: Constitutional monarchy, the only Hindu kingdom in the world, in central Asia south of the Himalayas between India and Tibet; capital, Kathmandu. Little is known of the country before the 15th century. Some Jesuits passed through from 1628 and some sections were evangelized in the 18th century, with minimal results, before the country was closed to foreigners. Conversions from Hinduism, the state religion, are not recognized in law. Christian missionary work is not allowed. Nepal established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1983.

Mission "sui juris," 1 (est. 1983); *priests*, 23 (*rel.*); *bros.*, 7; *srs.*, 30; *bap.*, 18; *Caths.*, 750; *tot. pop.*, 15,000,000.

Netherlands: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Amsterdam (seat of the government, The Hague). Evangelization, begun about the turn of the sixth century by Irish, Anglo-Saxon and Frankish missionaries, resulted in Christianization of the country by 800 and subsequent strong influence on The Lowlands. Invasion by French Calvinists in 1572 brought serious losses to the Catholic Church and made the Reformed Church dominant. Catholics suffered a practical persecution of official repression and social handicap in the 17th century. The schism of Utrecht oc-

curred in 1724. Only one-third of the population was Catholic in 1726. The Church had only a skeleton organization from 1702 to 1853, when the hierarchy was reestablished. Despite this upturn, cultural isolation was the experience of Catholics until about 1914. From then on new vigor came into the life of the Church, and a whole new climate of interfaith relations began to develop. Before and for some years following the Second Vatican Council, the thrust and variety of thought and practice in the Dutch Church moved it to the vanguard position of "progressive" renewal. A particular synod of Dutch bishops held at the Vatican in January, 1980, and aimed at internal improvement of the Church in the Netherlands, had disappointing results, according to reports in 1981. The Netherlands maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 6; *card.*, 3; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 9; *parishes*, 1,794; *priests*, 6,199 (2,492 *dioc.*, 3,707 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 36; *sem.*, 261; *bros.*, 2,691; *srs.*, 19,893; *bap.*, 55,872; *Caths.*, 5,561,412 (39%); *tot. pop.*, 14,270,000.

Netherlands Antilles (Curacao): Autonomous part of the Kingdom of The Netherlands. Consists of two groups of islands in the Caribbean: Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire, off the northern coast of Venezuela; and St. Eustatius, Saba and the southern part of St. Martaan, southeast of Puerto Rico; capital, Willemstad on Curacao. Christianity was introduced in the 16th century. Apostolic delegation was established in 1975.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 47; *priests*, 57 (10 *dioc.*, 47 *rel.*); *sem.*, 1; *bros.*, 51; *srs.*, 130; *bap.*, 3,440; *Caths.*, 221,448 (85.9%); *tot. pop.*, 258,000.

New Caledonia: French territory consisting of several islands in Oceania east of Queensland, Australia; capital, Noumea. Catholicism was introduced in 1943, nine years after Protestant missionaries began evangelization. A vicariate was organized in 1947. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1; *parishes*, 36; *priests*, 59 (11 *dioc.*, 48 *rel.*); *sem.*, 5; *bros.*, 56; *srs.*, 195; *bap.*, 1,836; *Caths.*, 92,200; *tot. pop.*, 144,000.

New Zealand: Dominion in the British Commonwealth, a group of islands in Oceania 1,200 miles southeast of Australia; capital, Wellington. Protestant missionaries were the first evangelizers. On North Island, Catholic missionaries started work before the establishment of two dioceses in 1843; their work among the Maoris was not organized until about 1881. On South Island, whose first resident priest arrived in 1840, a diocese was established in 1869. These three jurisdictions were joined in a province in 1896. The Marists were the outstanding Catholic missionaries in the area. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1973.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 5; *card.*, 1; *bp.*, 8; *parishes*, 286; *priests*, 756 (415 *dioc.*, 341 *rel.*); *sem.*, 47; *bros.*, 327; *srs.*, 1,839; *bap.*, 8,783; *Caths.*, 457,516 (14.5%); *tot. pop.*, 3,143,327.

Nicaragua: Republic in Central America; capital, Managua. Evangelization began shortly after

the Spanish conquest about 1524 and eight years later the first bishop took over jurisdiction of the Church in the country. Jesuits were leaders in missionary work during the colonial period, which lasted until the 1820s. Evangelization endeavor increased after establishment of the republic in 1838. In this century it was extended to the Atlantic coastal area where Protestant missionaries had begun work about the middle of the 1900s. Many church leaders, clerical and lay, supported the aims but not necessarily all the methods of the revolution which forced the resignation and flight July 17, 1979, of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, whose family had controlled the government since the early 1930s. Nicaragua maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for 1984 developments.)

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 4; *prel.*, 2; *v.a.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 7; *parishes*, 182; *priests*, 313 (121 *dioc.*, 192 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 37; *sem.*, 46; *bros.*, 89; *srs.*, 651; *bap.*, 64,380; *Caths.*, 2,574,225 (90.9%); 2,831,683.

Niger: Republic in west central Africa; capital, Niamey. The first mission was set up in 1831. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1942 and the first diocese was established in 1961. The country is predominantly Moslem. Niger maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 11; *priests*, 29 (6 *dioc.*, 23 *rel.*); *sem.*, 1; *bros.*, 12; *srs.*, 77; *bap.*, 164; *Caths.*, 14,400 (.25%); *tot. pop.*, 5,660,000.

Nigeria: Republic in western Africa; capital, Lagos. The Portuguese introduced Catholicism in the coastal region in the 15th century. Capuchins did some evangelization in the 17th century but systematic missionary work did not get under way along the coast until about 1840. A vicariate for this area was organized in 1870. A prefecture was set up in 1911 for missions in the northern part of the country where Islam was strongly entrenched. From 1967, when Biafra seceded, until early in 1970 the country was torn by civil war. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Nigeria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 28; *mission "sui juris."*, 1; *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *abp.*, 3 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 30 (23 *nat.*); *parishes*, 473; *priests*, 1,350 (778 *dioc.*, 572 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 11; *sem.*, 1,205; *bros.*, 199; *srs.*, 1,240; *bap.*, 256,585; *Caths.*, 5,520,000 (6.9%); *tot. pop.*, 79,680,000 (1981).

Niue: New Zealand self-governing territory in South Pacific. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Rarotonga diocese, Cook Islands.

Parish, 1; *priest*, 1 (*rel.*); *srs.*, 2; *Caths.*, 200; *tot. pop.*, 3,000.

Norway: Constitutional monarchy in northern Europe, the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula; capital, Oslo. Evangelization begun in the ninth century by missionaries from England and Ireland put the Church on a firm footing about the turn of the 11th century. The first diocese was set up in 1153 and development of the Church progressed until the Black Death in 1349 inflicted losses from which it never recovered. Lutheranism, introduced from outside in 1537 and

furthered cautiously, gained general acceptance by about 1600 and was made the state religion. Legal and other measures crippled the Church, forcing priests to flee the country and completely disrupting normal activity. Changes for the better came in the 19th century, with the granting of religious liberty in 1845 and the repeal of many legal disabilities in 1897. Norway was administered as a single apostolic vicariate from 1892 to 1932, when it was divided into three jurisdictions under the supervision of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; prel., 2; bp., 2; parishes, 27; priests, 61 (19 dioc., 42 rel.); sem., 3; bros., 9; srs., 344; bap., 254; Caths., 2,482; tot. pop., 4,113,000.

Oman: Independent monarchy in eastern corner of Arabian Peninsula; capital, Muscat. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parish, 1; priests, 2 (1 dioc., 1 rel.); srs., 9; bap., 45; Caths., 6,000; tot. pop., 948,000.

Pakistan: Islamic republic in southwestern Asia; capital, Islamabad. (Formerly included East Pakistan which became the independent nation of Bangladesh in 1971.) Islam, firmly established in the eighth century, is the state religion. Christian evangelization of the native population began about the middle of the 19th century, years after earlier scattered attempts. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Pakistan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 7 (6 nat.); parishes, 53; priests, 223 (87 dioc., 136 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 37; bros., 70; srs., 658; bap., 23,639; Caths. (1981), 480,000 (.5%); tot. pop., 84,580,000.

Panama: Republic in Central America; capital, Panama City. Catholicism was introduced by Franciscan missionaries and evangelization started in 1514. The Panama diocese, oldest in the Americas, was set up at the same time. The Catholic Church has favored status and state aid for missions, charities and parochial schools, but religious freedom is guaranteed to all religions. Panama maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; prel., 1; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 137; priests, 302 (78 dioc., 224 rel.); p.d., 5; sem., 105; bros., 39; srs., 490; bap., 35,247; Caths., 1,727,000 (89%); tot. pop., 1,940,000 (1981).

Papua New Guinea: Independent (Sept. 16, 1975) republic (formerly under Australian administration) in southwest Pacific. Consists of the eastern half of the southwestern Pacific island of New Guinea and the Northern Solomon Islands; capital, Port Moresby. Marists began evangelization about 1844 but were handicapped by many factors, including "spheres of influence" laid out for Catholic and Protestant missionaries. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1896 and placed in charge of the Divine Word Missionaries. The territory suffered greatly during World War II. Hierarchy was established for New Guinea and adja-

cent islands in 1966. Papua New Guinea established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 4; dioc., 14; abp., 4; bp., 15; parishes, 316; priests, 516 (55 dioc., 461 rel.); p.d., 12; sem., 148; bros., 353; srs., 948; bap., 32,963; Caths., 916,000 (30%); tot. pop., 3,010,000 (1981).

Paraguay: Republic in central South America; capital, Asuncion. Catholicism was introduced in 1542, evangelization began almost immediately. A diocese erected in 1547 was occupied for the first time in 1556. On many occasions thereafter dioceses in the country were left unoccupied because of political and other reasons. Jesuits who came into the country after 1609 devised the reductions system for evangelizing the Indians, teaching them agriculture, husbandry, trades and other useful arts, and giving them experience in property use and community life. The reductions were communes of Indians only, under the direction of the missionaries. About 50 of them were established in southern Brazil, Uruguay and northeastern Argentina as well as in Paraguay. They had an average population of three to four thousand. At their peak, some 30 reductions had a population of 100,000. Political officials regarded the reductions with disfavor because they did not control them and feared that the Indians trained in them might foment revolt and upset the established colonial system under Spanish control. The reductions lasted until about 1768 when their Jesuit founders and directors were expelled from Latin America. Church-state relations following independence from Spain in 1811 were tense as often as not because of government efforts to control the Church through continued exercise of Spanish patronage rights and by other means. The Church as well as the whole country suffered a great deal during the War of the Triple Alliance from 1865-70. After that time, the Church had the same kind of experience in Paraguay as in the rest of Latin America with forces of liberalism, anticlericalism, massive educational needs, poverty, a shortage of priests and other personnel. Most recently church leaders have been challenging the government to initiate long-needed economic and social reforms. Paraguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; v.a., 2; abp., 1; bp., 14; parishes, 266; priests, 554 (185 dioc., 369 rel.); p.d., 13; sem., 172; bros., 96; srs., 977; bap., 90,572; Caths., 2,992,000 (91.4%); tot. pop., 3,270,000 (1981).

Peru: Republic on the western coast of South America; capital, Lima. An effective diocese became operational in 1537, five years after the Spanish conquest. Evangelization, already under way, developed for some time after 1570 but deteriorated before the end of the colonial period in the 1820s. The first native-born saint of the new world was a Peruvian, Rose of Lima, a Dominican tertiary who died in 1617 and was canonized in 1671. In the new republic founded after the wars of independence the Church experienced problems of adjustment and many of the difficulties that cropped up in other South American countries:

government efforts to control it through continuation of the patronage rights of the Spanish crown; suppression of houses of religious and expropriation of church property; religious indifference and outright hostility. The Church was given special status but was not made the established religion. Repressive measures by the government against labor protests have been condemned by Church leaders in the past several years. Peru maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; dioc., 12; prel., 13; v.a., 8; card., 1; abp., 5; bp., 44; parishes, 1,200; priests, 2,198 (920 dioc., 1,278 rel.); p.d., 36; sem., 787; bros., 427; sts., 4,944; bap., 447,724; Caths., 16,898,000 (92.4%); tot. pop., 18,280,000 (1981).

Philippine Islands: Republic, an archipelago of 7,000 islands off the southeast coast of Asia; capital, Quezon City. Systematic evangelization was begun in 1564 and resulted in firm establishment of the Church by the 19th century. During the period of Spanish rule, which lasted from the discovery of the islands by Magellan in 1521 to 1898, the Church experienced difficulties with the patronage system under which the Spanish crown tried to control ecclesiastical affairs through episcopal and other appointments. This system ended in 1898 when the United States gained possession of the islands and instituted a policy of separation of Church and state. Anticlericalism flared late in the 19th century. The Aglipayan schism, an attempt to set up a nationalist church, occurred a few years later, in 1902. The government of Ferdinand Marcos has been under attack by people of the church for a number of years for violations of human rights. The republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 16; dioc., 41; prel., 5; v.a., 5; card., 1; abp., 15; bp., 69; parishes, 2,037; priests, 4,909 (2,721 dioc., 2,248 rel.); p.d., 9; sem., 3,997; bros., 341; sts., 8,350; bap., 1,277,281; Caths., 41,520,000 (83.6%); tot. pop., 49,530,000 (1981).

Poland: People's republic in eastern Europe; capital, Warsaw. The first traces of Christianity date from the second half of the ninth century. Its spread was accelerated by the union of the Slavs in the 10th century. The first bishopric was set up in 968. The Gniezno archdiocese, with suffragan sees and a mandate to evangelize the borderlands as well as Poland, was established in 1000. Steady growth continued thereafter, with religious orders and their schools playing a major role. Some tensions with the Orthodox were experienced. The Reformation, supported mainly by city dwellers and the upper classes, peaked from about the middle of the 16th century, resulting in numerous conversions to Lutheranism, the Reformed Church and the Bohemian Brethren. A successful Counter-Reformation, with the Jesuits in a position of leadership, was completed by about 1632. The movement served a nationalist as well as religious purpose; in restoring religious unity to a large degree, it united the country against potential invaders, the Swedes, Russians and Turks. The Counter-Reformation had bad side effects, leading to the re-

pression of Protestants long after it was over and to prejudice against Orthodox who returned to allegiance with Rome in 1596 and later. The Church, in the same manner as the entire country, was adversely affected by the partitions of the 18th and 19th centuries. Russification hurt the Orthodox who had reunited with Rome and the Latins who were in the majority. Germans extended their Kulturkampf to the area they controlled. The Austrians exhibited some degree of tolerance. In the republic established after World War I the Church reorganized itself, continued to serve as a vital force in national life, and enjoyed generally harmonious relations with the state. Progressive growth was strong until 1939 when disaster struck in the form of invasion by German and Russian forces and six years of war. In 1945, seven years before the adoption of a Soviet-type of constitution, the Communist-controlled government initiated a policy that included a constant program of atheistic propaganda; a strong campaign against the hierarchy and clergy; the imprisonment in 1948 of 700 priests and even more religious; rigid limitation of the activities of religious; censorship and curtailment of the Catholic press and Catholic Action; interference with church administration and appointments of the clergy; the "deposition" of Cardinal Wyszyński in 1953 and the imprisonment of other members of the hierarchy; the suppression of "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization; promotion of "Progressive Catholic" activities and a small minority of "patriotic priests." Establishment of the Gomulka regime, the freeing of Cardinal Wyszyński in October, 1956, and the signing of an agreement two months later by bishops and state officials, led to some improvement of conditions. The underlying fact, however, was that the regime conceded to Catholics only so much as was necessary to secure support of the government as a more tolerable evil than the harsh and real threat of a Russian-imposed puppet government like that in Hungary. This has been the controlling principle in Church-state relations. Auxiliary Bishop Ladislaw Rubin of Gniezno sketched the general state of affairs in March, 1968. He said that there was no sign that the government had any intention of releasing its oppressive grip on the Church. As evidence of the "climate of asphyxiation" in the country he cited: persistent questioning of priests by officials concerning their activities; the prohibition against Catholic schools, hospitals and charitable works; the financial burden of a 60 per cent tax on church income. Cardinal Wyszyński denounced "enforced atheism" in a Lenten pastoral in the same year. In May, 1969, the bishops drafted a list of grievances against the government which, they said, were "only some examples of difficulties which demonstrated the situation of the Church in our homeland." The grievances were: refusal of permits to build new churches and establish new parishes; refusal of permission "for the organization of new religion classes"; pressure on Catholics who attend religious ceremonies; censorship and the lack of an independent Catholic daily newspaper; lack of representation in public life; restriction of

"freedom to conduct normal pastoral work" in the western portion of the country. There was a move toward improvement in Church-state relations in 1971-72. In 1973, the Polish bishops issued a pastoral letter urging Catholics to resist the official atheism imposed by the government. In 1974 the bishops expressed approval of renewed Vatican efforts at regularizing Church-state relations but insisted that they (the bishops) be consulted on every step of the negotiations. The bishops have continued their sharp criticism of anti-religious policies and human rights violations of the government. Regular contacts on a working level were initiated by the Vatican and Poland in 1974, but regular diplomatic relations have not been established. Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Cracow was elected to the papacy in 1978. Church support was strong for the independent labor movement, Solidarity, which was recognized by the government in August, 1980, but outlawed in December, 1981, when martial law was imposed. The prevailing church-state condition is one of tension, affected by three principal internal factors: (1) the need of the government for social order, which is impossible to achieve without the moderating influence of the Church; (2) pressure by the Church for freedom from restraints on its pastoral, education, and social mission; (3) mutual resistance to Soviet intervention. (See entries in News Events.)

Archd., 7; dioc., 21; card., 3; abp., 3; bp., 79; parishes, 7,641; priests, 19,743 (15,255 dioc., 4,490 rel.); sem., 6,506; bros., 1,129; srs., 25,331; bop., 711,351; Caths., 33,720,000 (93.9%); tot. pop., 33,900,000 (1981).

Polynesia, French: French possession in the southern Pacific, including Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands; capital, Papeete. The first phase of evangelization in the Marquesas Islands, begun in 1636, resulted in 216 baptisms in 10 years. A vicariate was organized in 1848 but real progress was not made until after the baptism of native rulers in 1853. Persecution caused missionaries to leave the islands several times. By the 1960s, more than 95 per cent of the population was Catholic. Isolated attempts to evangelize Tahiti were made in the 17th and 18th centuries. Two Picpus Fathers began missionary work in 1831. A vicariate was organized in 1848. By 1908, despite the hindrances of Protestant opposition, disease and other factors, the Church had firm roots.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1; parishes, 78; priests, 35 (9 dioc., 26 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 4; bros., 29; srs., 65; bop., 1,511; Caths., 52,800; tot. pop., 154,000.

Portugal: Republic in the western part of the Iberian peninsula; capital, Lisbon. Christianity was introduced before the fourth century. From the fifth century to early in the eighth century the Church experienced difficulties from the physical invasion of barbarians and the intellectual invasion of doctrinal errors in the forms of Arianism, Priscillianism and Pelagianism. The Church survived under the rule of Arabs from about 711 and of the Moors until 1249. Ecclesiastical life was fairly vigorous from 1080 to 1185, and monastic influence became strong. A decline set in

about 1450. Several decades later Portugal became the jumping-off place for many missionaries to newly discovered colonies. The Reformation had little effect in the country. Beginning about 1750, Pombal, minister of foreign affairs and prime minister, mounted a frontal attack on the Jesuits whom he succeeded in expelling from Portugal and the colonies. His anti-Jesuit campaign successful Pombal also attempted, and succeeded to some extent, in controlling the Church in Portugal until his fall from power about 1777. Liberal revolutionaries with anti-Church policies made the 19th century a difficult one for the Church. Similar policies prevailed in Church-state relations in this century until the accession of Salazar to power in 1938. In 1940 he concluded a concordat with the Holy See which regularized Church-state relations but still left the Church in a subservient condition. The prevailing spirit of church authorities in Portugal has been conservative. In 1971 several priests were tried for subversion for speaking out against colonialism and for taking part in guerrilla activities in Angola. A military coup of Apr. 25, 1974, triggered a succession of chaotic political developments which led to an attempt by Communists, after receiving only 18 per cent of the votes cast in a national election, to take over the government in the summer of 1975. Portugal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 2; dioc., 17; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 34; parishes, 4,278; priests, 4,824 (3,755 dioc., 1,069 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 520; bros., 324; srs., 7,649; bop., 136,219; Caths., 9,355,000 (94%); tot. pop., 9,830,000 (1981).

Puerto Rico: A U.S. commonwealth, the smallest of the Greater Antilles, 985 miles southeast of the southern coast of Florida; capital, San Juan. Following its discovery by Columbus in 1493, the island was evangelized by Spanish missionaries and remained under Spanish ecclesiastical as well as political control until 1898 when it became a possession of the United States. The original diocese, San Juan, was erected in 1511. The present hierarchy was established in 1960. Puerto Rico has an apostolic delegate (nuncio to Dominican Republic).

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; card., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 267; priests, 680 (232 dioc., 438 rel.); p.d., 119; sem., 110; bros., 128; srs., 1,503; bop., 49,489; Caths., 2,804,000 (83%); tot. pop., 3,377,000.

Qatar: Independent state in the Persian Gulf; capital, Doha. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priest, 1 (rel.); bop., 54; Caths., 6,000; tot. pop., 250,000.

Reunion: French overseas department, 600 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Saint-Denis. Catholicism was introduced in 1667 and some intermittent missionary work was done through the rest of the century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1712. Vincentians began work there in 1817 and were joined later by Holy Ghost Fathers. Reunion has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 71; priests, 111 (60

dioc., 31 rel.); sem., 10; bro., 47; srs., 425; bp., 11,107; Cuth., 408,000; tot. pop., 515,814.

Rhodes: Greek island in the Aegean Sea, 113 miles from the southwestern coast of Asia Minor. A diocese was established about the end of the third century. A bishop from Rhodes attended the Council of Nicaea in 325. Most of the Christians followed the Eastern Churches into schism in the 11th century and became Orthodox. Turks controlled the island from 1522 to 1912. The small Catholic population, for whom a diocese existed from 1328 to 1546, lived in crossfire between Turks and Orthodox. After 1719 Franciscans provided pastoral care for the Catholics, for whom an archdiocese was erected in 1828. Statistics are included in Greece.

Romania: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Bucharest. Latin Christianity, introduced in the third century, all but disappeared during the barbarian invasions. The Byzantine Rite was introduced by the Bulgars about the beginning of the eighth century and established firm roots. It eventually became Orthodox, but a large number of its adherents returned later to union with Rome. Attempts to reintroduce the Latin Rite on any large scale have been unsuccessful. Communists took over the government following World War II, forced the abdication of Michael I in 1947, and enacted a Soviet type of constitution in 1952. By that time a campaign against religion was already in progress. In 1948 the government denounced a concordat concluded in 1859, nationalized all schools and passed a law on religions which resulted in the disorganization of Church administration. The 1.5 million-member Romanian Byzantine Rite Church, by government decree, was incorporated into the Romanian Orthodox Church, and the Orthodox bishops then seized the cathedrals of Roman Catholic bishops. Five of the six Latin Rite bishops were immediately disposed of by the government, and the last was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in 1951, when a great many arrests of priests and laymen were made. Religious orders were suppressed in 1948. Since 1948 more than 50 priests have been executed and 200 have died in prison. One hundred priests were reported in prison at the end of 1958. Some change for the better in Church-state relations was reported after the middle of the summer of 1964, although restrictions were still in effect. About 1,200 priests were engaged in parish work in August, 1965. (See also February News Events, International.)

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; ord., 1; bp., 2. No recent statistics are available on the number of Catholics. There were an estimated 1,140,000 Catholics (5.8% of the population) in 1959. Tot. pop., 22,800,000.

Rwanda: Republic in east central Africa; capital, Kigali. Catholicism was introduced about the turn of the 20th century. The hierarchy was established in 1909. Intertribal warfare between the ruling Hutu (90 per cent of the population) and the Tutsi (formerly the ruling aristocracy) plagued the country for a number of years. Rwanda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; obp., 1 (not.); bp., 7 (8 not.); parishes, 111; priests, 420 (240 dioc., 180 rel.); sem., 132; bro., 235; srs., 819; bp., 87,273; Cuth., 2,310,000 (42.6%); tot. pop., 5,400,000.

Saint Christopher (Kitté-Nevís): Independent (Sept. 19, 1983) island states in West Indies; capital, Basseterre, on St. Christopher; Charlestown, on Nevis. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Parishes, 3; priests, 3 (rel.); bp., 84; Cuth., 4,000; tot. pop., 87,000 (1981). Statistics include Anguilla.

Saint Lucia: Independent (Feb. 22, 1979) island state in West Indies; capital, Castries. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1984.

Archd., 1; obp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 31 (10 dioc., 21 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 7; bro., 2; srs., 30; bp., 3,243; Cuth., 100,000; tot. pop., 120,000.

Saint Pierre and Miquelon: French overseas department, islands near the southwest coast of Newfoundland. Catholicism was introduced about 1680.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 3 (rel.); srs., 12; bp., 128; Cuth., 6,000; tot. pop., 6,350.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Independent State in West Indies; capital, Kingstown. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bridgetown-Kingstown diocese, Barbados.

Parishes, 7; priests, 4 (rel.); bro., 8; srs., 13; bp., 278; Cuth., 14,000; tot. pop., 122,000.

Samoa, American: Unincorporated U.S. territory in southwestern Pacific, consisting of six small islands; seat of government, Pago Pago on the island of Tutuila. Samoa-Pago Pago diocese established in 1952.

Dioc., 1; parishes 3; priests, 9 (4 dioc., 5 rel.); bro., 8; srs., 17; bp., 328; Cuth., 7,280; tot. pop., 23,000.

Samoa, Western: Independent state in the southwestern Pacific; capital, Apia. Catholic missionary work began in 1940. Most of the missions now in operation were established by 1879 when the Catholic population numbered about 5,000. Additional progress was made in missionary work from 1886. The first Samoan priest was ordained in 1885. A diocese was established in 1906; elevated to a metropolitan see in 1962.

Archd., 1; cord., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 37 (8 dioc., 29 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 30; bro., 22; srs., 110; bp., 1,662; Cuth., 40,800; tot. pop., 185,881.

San Marino Republic, a 24-square-mile enclave in northeastern Italy; capital, San Marino. The date of initial evangelization is not known, but a diocese was established by the end of the third century. Ecclesiastically, it forms part of the diocese of San Marino-Montefeltro in Italy. San Marino is represented by a minister at Vatican City.

Parishes, 12; priests, 20 (13 dioc., 13 rel.); bro., 1; srs., 32; bp., 219; Cuth., 20,000 (95%); tot. pop., 21,000.

Sao Tome and Principe: Independent republic (July 12, 1975), consisting of two islands off the

western coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea; former Portuguese territory; capital Sao Tome. Evangelization was begun by the Portuguese who discovered the islands in 1471-72. The Sao Tome diocese was established in 1534.

Dioc., 1; *parishes*, 12; *priests*, 9 (rel.); *bros.*, 3; *srs.*, 15; *bap.*, 3,153; *Caths.* (est.), 66,000; *tot. pop.*, 100,000.

Saudi Arabia: Monarchy occupying four-fifths of Arabian peninsula; capital, Riyadh (Taif, summer capital). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priests, 6 (rel.); *srs.*, 3; *bap.*, 309; *Caths.*, 120,000; *tot. pop.*, 9,320,000.

Scotland: Part of the United Kingdom, in the northern British Isles; capital, Edinburgh. Christianity was introduced by the early years of the fifth century. The arrival of St. Columba and his monks in 563 inaugurated a new era of evangelization which reached into remote areas by the end of the sixth century. He was extremely influential in determining the character of the Celtic Church, which was tribal, monastic, and in union with Rome. Considerable disruption of church activity resulted from Scandinavian invasions in the late eighth and ninth centuries. By 1153 the Scottish Church took a turn away from its insularity and was drawn into closer contact with the European community. Anglo-Saxon religious and political relations, complicated by rivalries between princes and ecclesiastical superiors, were not always the happiest. Religious orders expanded greatly in the 12th century. From shortly after the Norman Conquest of England to 1560 the Church suffered adverse effects from the Hundred Years' War, the Black Death, the Western Schism and other developments. In 1560 parliament abrogated papal supremacy over the Church in Scotland and committed the country to Protestantism in 1567. The Catholic Church was proscribed, to remain that way for more than 200 years, and the hierarchy was disbanded. Defections made the Church a minority religion from that time on. Presbyterian church government was established in 1690. Priests launched the Scottish mission in 1653, incorporating themselves as a mission body under a prefect apostolic and working underground to serve the faithful in much the same way their confreres did in England. About 100 heather priests, trained in clandestine places in the heather country, were ordained by the early 19th century. Catholics got some relief from legal disabilities in 1793 and more later. Many left the country about that time. Some of their numbers were filled subsequently by immigrants from Ireland. The hierarchy was restored in 1878. Scotland, though predominantly Protestant, has a better record for tolerance than Northern Ireland.

Archd., 2; *dioc.*, 6; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 9; *parishes*, 461; *priests*, 1,025 (787 *dioc.*, 238 *rel.*); *sem.*, 148; *bros.*, 127; *srs.*, 1,208; *bap.*, 13,780; *Caths.*, 827,068 (16%); *tot. pop.*, 5,150,000.

Senegal: Republic in western Africa; capital, Dakar. The country had its first contact with Catholicism through the Portuguese some time after

1460. Some incidental missionary work was done by Jesuits and Capuchins in the 16th and 17th centuries. A vicariate for the area was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1779. More effective evangelization efforts were accomplished after the Senegambia vicariate was established in 1955. Senegal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 4; *p.a.*, 1; *card.*, 1 (nat.); *bp.*, 4 (nat.); *parishes*, 58; *priests*, 210 (63 *dioc.*, 147 *rel.*); *sem.*, 60; *bros.*, 118; *srs.*, 519; *bap.*, 9,285 *Caths.*, 255,000 (4.3%); *tot. pop.*, 5,900,000.

Seychelles: Independent (1976) group of 92 islands in the Indian Ocean 970 miles east of Kenya; capital, Victoria on Mahe. Catholicism was introduced in the 18th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1852. All education in the islands was conducted under Catholic auspices until 1954. Seychelles established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1984.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1 (nat.); *parishes*, 17; *priests*, 18 (6 *dioc.*, 12 *rel.*); *sem.*, 3; *bros.*, 8; *srs.*, 55; *bap.*, 1,433; *Caths.*, 60,903; *tot. pop.*, 67,000.

Sierra Leone: Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Freetown. Catholicism was introduced in 1858. Members of the African Missions Society, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, were joined by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1864. Protestant missionaries were active in the area before their Catholic counterparts. Educational work had a major part in Catholic endeavor. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Sierra Leone has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 2; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 27; *priests*, 90 (10 *dioc.*, 80 *rel.*); *sem.*, 29; *bros.*, 9; *srs.*, 91; *bap.*, 3,735; *Caths.* (1981), 71,000 (1.9%); *tot. pop.*, 3,570,000.

Singapore: Independent island republic off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula; capital, Singapore. Christianity was introduced in the area by Portuguese colonists about 1511. Singapore was founded in 1819; the first parish church was built in 1846. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1981.

Archd., 1; *abp.*, 1 (nat.); *parishes*, 26; *priests*, 101 (64 *dioc.*, 37 *rel.*); *sem.*, 17; *bros.*, 56; *srs.*, 226; *bap.*, 2,776; *Caths.*, 100,486 (4%); *tot. pop.*, 2,481,000.

Solomon Islands: Independent (July 7, 1978) island group in Oceania; capital, Honiara, on Guadalcanal. Evangelization of the Southern Solomons, begun earlier but interrupted because of violence against them, was resumed by the Marists in 1898. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1912. A similar jurisdiction was set up for the Western Solomons in 1959. World War II caused a great deal of damage to mission installations. The area has an apostolic delegate. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 2; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 3; *parishes*, 34; *priests*, 48 (16 *dioc.*, 32 *rel.*); *bros.*, 37; *srs.*, 226; *bap.*, 2,323; *Caths.*, 61,276; *tot. pop.*, 339,500.

Somalia: Republic on the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Mogadishu. The country has been

Moslem for centuries. Pastoral activity has been confined to immigrants. Schools and hospitals were nationalized in 1972, resulting in the departure of some foreign missionaries. Somalia has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 2; *priests*, 6 (*rel.*); *bros.*, 2; *srs.*, 69; *bap.*, 5; *Caths.*, 2,000; *tot. pop.*, 4,600,000.

South Africa: Republic in the southern part of Africa; capitals, Cape Town (legislative) and Pretoria (administrative). Christianity was introduced by the Portuguese who discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. Boers, who founded Cape Town in 1652, expelled Catholics from the region. There was no Catholic missionary activity from that time until the 19th century. After a period of British opposition, a bishop established residence in 1837 and evangelization got under way thereafter among the Bantus and white immigrants. In recent years church authorities have strongly protested the white supremacy policy of apartheid which seriously infringes the human rights of the native Blacks and impedes the Church from carrying out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The hierarchy was established in 1951. South Africa has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 4; *dioc.*, 19; *abb.*, 1; *p.a.*, 2; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 3; *bp.*, 20; *parishes*, 614; *priests*, 1,194 (301 *dioc.*, 893 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 70; *sem.*, 165; *bros.*, 364; *srs.*, 3,765; *bap.*, 69,279; *Caths.*, 2,105,000 (6.9%); *tot. pop.*, 30,130,000 (1981). Statistics include autonomous homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Spain: Nominal monarchy on the Iberian peninsula in southwestern Europe; capital, Madrid. Christians were on the peninsula by 200; some of them suffered martyrdom during persecutions of the third century. A council held in Elvira about 304/6 enacted the first legislation on clerical celibacy in the West. Vandals invaded the peninsula in the fifth century, bringing with them an Arian brand of Christianity which they retained until their conversion following the baptism of their king Reccared, in 589. One of the significant developments of the seventh century was the establishment of Toledo as the primatial see. The Visigoth kingdom lasted to the time of the Arab invasion, 711-14. The Church survived under Moslem rule but experienced some doctrinal and disciplinary irregularities as well as harassment. Reconquest of most of the peninsula was accomplished by 1248; unification was achieved during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. The discoveries of Columbus and other explorers ushered in an era of colonial expansion in which Spain became one of the greatest mission-sending countries in history. In 1492, in repetition of anti-Semitic actions of 694, the expulsion of unbaptized Jews was decreed, leading to mass baptisms but a questionable number of real conversions in 1502. (The Jewish minority numbered about 165,000.) Activity by the Inquisition followed. Spain was not seriously affected by the Reformation. Ecclesiastical decline set in about 1650. Anti-Church actions authorized by a constitution enacted in 1812 resulted in the

suppression of religious and other encroachments on the leaders, people and goods of the Church. Political, religious and cultural turmoil recurred during the 19th century and into the 20th. A revolutionary republic was proclaimed in 1931, triggering a series of developments which led to civil war from 1936 to 1939. During the conflict, which pitted leftist Loyalists against the forces of Francisco Franco, 6,632 priests and religious and an unknown number of lay persons perished in addition to thousands of victims of combat. One-man, one-party rule, established after the civil war and with rigid control policies with respect to personal liberties and social and economic issues, continued for more than 35 years before giving way after the death of Franco to democratic reforms. The Catholic Church, long the established religion, was disestablished under a new constitution providing guarantees of freedom for other religions as well. Disestablishment was ratified with modifications of a 1976 revision of the earlier concordat of 1953. Spain maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 13; *dioc.*, 52; *card.*, 4; *abp.*, 12; *bp.*, 68; *parishes*, 21,423; *priests*, 32,328 (21,778 *dioc.*, 10,550 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 20; *sem.*, 3,039; *bros.*, 7,695; *srs.*, 79,829; *bap.*, 552,937; *Caths.*, 37,100,000 (98.5%); *tot. pop.*, 37,650,000 (1981).

Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon): Independent socialist republic, island southeast of India; capital, Colombo. Effective evangelization began in 1543 and made great progress by the middle of the 17th century. The Church was seriously hampered during the Dutch period from about 1650 to 1795. Anti-Catholic laws were repealed by the British in 1806. The hierarchy was established in 1886. Leftist governments and other factors have worked against the Church since the country became independent in 1948. The high percentage of indigenous clergy and religious has been of great advantage to the Church. Sri Lanka maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 8; *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *abp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 9 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 315; *priests*, 618 (375 *dioc.*, 243 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 186; *bros.*, 218; *srs.*, 2,195; *bap.*, 29,676; *Caths.*, 1,044,496 (6.8%); *tot. pop.*, 15,183,000.

Sudan: Republic in northeastern Africa, the largest country on the continent; capital, Khartoum. Christianity was introduced from Egypt and gained acceptance in the sixth century. Under Arab rule, it was eliminated in the northern region. No Christians were in the country in 1600. Evangelization attempts begun in the 19th century in the south yielded hard-won results. By 1931 there were nearly 40,000 Catholics there, and considerable progress was made by missionaries after that time. In 1957, a year after the republic was established, Catholic schools were nationalized. An act restrictive of religious freedom went into effect in 1962, resulting in the harassment and expulsion of foreign missionaries. By 1964 all but a few Sudanese missionaries had been forced out of the southern region. The northern area, where Islam predominates, is impervious to Christian influence. Late in 1971 some missionaries were al-

lowed to return to work in the South. Southern Sudan was granted regional autonomy within a unified country in March, 1972, thus ending often bitter fighting between the North and South dating back to 1955. The hierarchy was established in 1974. The imposition of Islamic penal codes in 1984 was a cause of concern to all Christian churches. (See Index.) Sudan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 90; priests, 146 (39 dioc., 107 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 50; bros., 40; srs., 221; bap., 17,722; Caths., 953,000 (5%); tot. pop., 18,900,000 (1981).

Suriname (formerly Dutch Guiana): Independent (Nov. 25, 1975) state in northern South America; capital, Paramaribo. Catholicism was introduced in 1683. Evangelization began in 1817.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 19; priests, 33 (3 dioc., 30 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 3; bros., 28; srs., 95; bap., 2,057; Caths. (1981), 86,000; tot. pop., 400,000.

Swaziland: Constitutional monarchy in southern Africa; almost totally surrounded by South Africa; capital, Mbabane. Missionary work was entrusted to the Servites in 1913. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1923. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Swaziland has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; priests, 38 (4 dioc., 34 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 8; srs., 130; bap., 984; Caths., 36,000 (6.3%); tot. pop., 570,000.

Sweden: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Stockholm. Christianity was introduced by St. Ansgar, a Frankish monk, in 829/30. The Church became well established in the 12th century and was a major influence at the end of the Middle Ages. Political and other factors favored the introduction and spread of the Lutheran Church which became the state religion in 1560. The Augsburg Confession of 1530 was accepted by the government; all relations with Rome were severed; monasteries were suppressed; the very presence of Catholics in the country was forbidden in 1617. A decree of tolerance for foreign Catholics was issued about 1781. Two years later a vicariate apostolic was organized for the country. In 1873 Swedes were given the legal right to leave the Lutheran Church and join another Christian church. (Membership in the Lutheran Church is presumed by law unless notice is given of membership in another church.) In 1923 there were only 11 priests and five churches in the country. Since 1952 Catholics have enjoyed almost complete religious freedom. The hierarchy was reestablished in 1953. Hindrances to growth of the Church are the strongly entrenched established church, limited resources, a clergy shortage and the size of the country. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 31; priests, 93 (33 dioc., 60 rel.); p.d., 6; sem., 7; bros., 7; srs., 228; bap., 829; Caths., 107,533 (1.2%); tot. pop., 8,326,000.

Switzerland: Republic in central Europe; capital, Bern. Christianity was introduced in the fourth

century or earlier and was established on a firm footing before the barbarian invasions of the sixth century. Constance, established as a diocese in the seventh century, was a stronghold of the faith against the pagan Alamanni, in particular, who were not converted until some time in the ninth century. During this period of struggle with the barbarians, a number of monasteries of great influence were established. The Reformation in Switzerland was triggered by Zwingli in 1519 and furthered by him at Zurich until his death in battle against the Catholic cantons in 1531. Calvin set in motion the forces that made Geneva the international capital of the Reformation and transformed it into a theocracy. Catholics mobilized a Counter-Reformation in 1570, six years after Calvin's death. Struggle between Protestant and Catholic cantons was a fact of Swiss life for several hundred years. The Helvetic Constitution enacted at the turn of the 19th century embodied anti-Catholic measures and consequences, among them the dissolution of 130 monasteries. The Church was reorganized later in the century to meet the threats of liberalism, radicalism and the Kulturkampf. In the process, the Church, even though on the defensive, gained the strength and cohesion that characterizes it to the present time. The six dioceses in the country are immediately subject to the Holy See. In 1973, constitutional articles banning Jesuits from the country and prohibiting the establishment of convents and monasteries were repealed. There is a papal nuncio to Switzerland, but Switzerland does not have a diplomatic officer accredited to Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Dioc., 6; abb., 2; bp., 8; parishes, 1,712; priests, 4,229 (2,495 dioc., 1,734 rel.); p.d., 13; sem., 120; bros., 391; srs., 9,954; bap., 35,348; Caths., 3,086,000 (47%); tot. pop., 6,521,000.

Syria: Arab republic in southwest Asia; capital, Damascus. Christian communities were formed in apostolic times. It is believed that St. Peter established a see at Antioch before going to Rome. Damascus became a center of influence. The area was the place of great men and great events in the early history of the Church. Monasticism developed there in the fourth century. So did the Monophysite and Monothelite heresies to which portions of the Church succumbed. Byzantine Syrians who remained in communion with Rome were given the name Melkites. Christians of various persuasions — Jacobites, Orthodox and Melkites — were subject to various degrees of harassment from the Arabs who took over in 638 and from the Ottoman Turks who isolated the country and remained in control from 1516 to the end of World War II. Syria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchates, 3 (Antioch of Maronites, Greek Melkites and Syrians; patriarchs of Maronites and Syrians reside in Lebanon); Archd., 12 (1 Armenian, 2 Maronite, 5 Greek-Melkite, 4 Syrian); dioc., 3 (Armenian, Chaldean, Maronite); v.a., 1 (Latin); patr., 1; abp., 13; bp., 2; parishes, 185; priests, 225 (148 dioc., 77 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 36; bros., 9;

srs., 384; bp., 2,745; Caths., 238,000 (2.5%); tot. pop., 9,310,000 (1981).

Taiwan (Formosa): Location of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China, an island 100 miles off the southern coast of mainland China; capital, Taipei. Attempts to introduce Christianity in the 17th century were unsuccessful. Evangelization in the 19th century resulted in some 1,300 converts in 1895. Missionary endeavor was hampered by the Japanese who occupied the island following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. Nine thousand Catholics were reported in 1938. Great progress was made in missionary endeavor among the Chinese who emigrated to the island following the Communist take-over of the mainland in 1949. The hierarchy was established in 1952. Nationalist China maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 449; priests, 729 (212 dioc., 517 rel.); sem., 48; bros., 133; srs., 1,199; bp., 5,127; Caths., 291,167 (1.5%); tot. pop., 18,500,000.

Tanzania: Republic (consisting of former Tanganyika on the eastern coast of Africa and former Zanzibar, an island group off the eastern coast); capital, Dar es Salaam (future capital, Dodoma). The first Catholic mission in the former Tanganyikan portion of the republic was manned by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1868. The hierarchy was established there in 1953. Zanzibar was the landing place of Augustinians with the Portuguese in 1499. Some evangelization was attempted between then and 1898 when the Arabs expelled all priests from the territory. There was no Catholic missionary activity from then until the 1860s. The Holy Ghost Fathers arrived in 1863 and were entrusted with the mission in 1872. Zanzibar was important as a point of departure for missionaries to Tanganyika, Kenya and other places in East Africa. A vicariate for Zanzibar was set up in 1906. Tanzania maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 24; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 23 (21 nat.); parishes, 617; priests, 1,543 (787 dioc., 779 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 343; bros., 391; srs., 3,993; bp., 155,517; Caths., 3,710,000 (20%); tot. pop., 18,510,000 (1981).

Thailand (Siam): Constitutional monarchy in southeastern Asia; capital, Bangkok. The first Christians in the region were Portuguese traders who arrived early in the 16th century. A number of missionaries began arriving in 1554 but pastoral care was confined mostly to the Portuguese until the 1860s. Evangelization of the natives got under way from about that time. A seminary was organized in 1885, a vicariate was set up four years later, and a point of departure was established for missionaries to Tonkin, Cochinchina and China. Persecution and death for some of the missionaries ended evangelization efforts in 1688. It was resumed, however, and made progress from 1824 onwards. In 1881 missionaries were sent from Siam to neighboring Laos. The hierarchy was established in 1965. Abp., Michai Kitbuncha was named the first Thai cardinal in 1983. Thailand

maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 231; priests, 385 (181 dioc., 204 rel.); sem., 140; bros., 185; srs., 1,202; bp., 8,315; Caths., 204,250 (4%); tot. pop., 49,800,000.

Timor, Eastern: Former Portuguese overseas province in the Malay archipelago; annexed by Indonesia in 1975.

Dioc., 1; parishes, 21; priests, 36 (19 dioc., 17 rel.); sem., 14; bros., 7; srs., 47; bp., 39,070; Caths. (1981), 240,000; tot. pop., 770,000.

Togo: Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Lomé. The first Catholic missionaries in the area, where slave raiders operated for nearly 200 years, were members of the African Missions Society who arrived in 1863. They were followed by Divine Word Missionaries in 1914, when a prefecture apostolic was organized. At that time the Catholic population numbered about 19,000. The African Missionaries returned after their German predecessors were deported following World War I. The first native priest was ordained in 1932. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1961.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (2 nat.); parishes, 68; priests, 175 (82 dioc., 93 rel.); sem., 78; bros., 53; srs., 250; bp., 19,713; Caths., 580,799 (21%); tot. pop., 2,800,000.

Tokelau: Pacific islands administered by New Zealand. Forms part of Samoa-Apia and Tokelau archdiocese, Western Samoa.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (dioc.); srs., 2; bp., 2; Caths., 900; tot. pop., 2,000.

Tonga: Polynesian monarchy in the southwestern Pacific, consisting of about 150 islands; capital, Nukunono. Marists started missionary work in 1842, some years after Protestants had begun evangelization. By 1880 the Catholic population numbered about 1,700. A vicariate was organized in 1917. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 13; priests, 22 (10 dioc., 12 rel.); sem., 9; bros., 10; srs., 53; bp., 591; Caths., 14,213 (14%); tot. pop., 101,000.

Trinidad and Tobago: Independent nation, consisting of two islands in the Caribbean; capital, Port-of-Spain. The first Catholic church in Trinidad was built in 1591, years after several missionary ventures had been launched and a number of missionaries killed. Capuchins were there from 1618 until about 1802. Missionary work continued after the British gained control early in the 19th century. Cordial relations have existed between the Church and state, both of which have manifested their desire for the development of native clergy. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1978.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 58; priests, 118 (26 dioc., 92 rel.); sem., 13; bros., 32; srs., 179; bp., 8,650; Caths., 377,000 (33.5%); tot. pop., 1,125,000.

Tunisia: Republic on the northern coast of Africa; capital, Tunis. There were few Christians in the territory until the 19th century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1843 and the Carthage archdiocese was established in 1884. The Catholic population in 1892 consisted of most of the approximately 50,000 Europeans in the country. When Tunis became a republic in 1956, most of the Europeans left the country. The Holy See and the Tunisian government concluded an agreement in 1964 which changed the Carthage archdiocese into a prelacy and handed over some ecclesiastical property to the republic. A considerable number of Moslem students are in Catholic schools, but the number of Moslem converts to the Church has been small. Tunisia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Prel., 1; *abp.*, 1; *parishes*, 17; *priests*, 50 (24 *dioc.*, 26 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *bros.*, 11; *srs.*, 224; *bap.*, 37; *Caths.*, 20,000 (.3%); *tot. pop.*, 6,700,000.

Turkey: Republic in Asia Minor and southeastern Europe, capital, Ankara. Christian communities were established in apostolic times, as attested in the Acts of the Apostles, some of the Epistles of St. Paul, and Revelation. The territory was the scene of heresies and ecumenical councils, the place of residence of Fathers of the Church, the area in which ecclesiastical organization reached the dimensions of more than 450 sees in the middle of the seventh century. The region remained generally Byzantine except for the period of the Latin occupation of Constantinople from 1204 to 1261, but was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 and remained under their domination until establishment of the republic in 1923. Christians, always a minority, numbered more Orthodox than Latins; they were all under some restriction during the Ottoman period. They suffered persecution in the 19th and 20th centuries, the Armenians being the most numerous victims. Turkey is overwhelmingly Moslem. Catholics are tolerated to a degree. Turkey maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1 (Cilicia for the Armenians, the patriarch resides in Lebanon); *archd.*, 3; *dioc.*, 2; *v.a.*, 2; *mission "sui juris,"* 1; *ap. ex.*, 1; *abp.*, 3; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 58; *priests*, 78 (17 *dioc.*, 61 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 2; *sem.*, 3; *bros.*, 24; *srs.*, 157; *bap.*, 210; *Caths.*, 17,000; *tot. pop.*, 48,380,000 (1981).

Turks and Caicos Islands: British possession in West Indies; capital, Grand Turk.

Mission "sui juris," 1 (est. 1984); *Caths.*, 200; *tot. pop.*, 7,000.

Tuvalu (formerly Ellice Islands): Independent state (1978) in Oceania, consisting of 9 islands (8 inhabited); capital, Funafuti.

Mission "sui juris," 1; *Caths.*, 100; *tot. pop.*, 7,349.

Uganda: Republic in eastern Africa; capital, Kampala. The White Fathers were the first Catholic missionaries, starting in 1879. Persecution broke out from 1885 to 1887, taking a toll of 22 Catholic martyrs, who were canonized in 1964, and a number of Anglican victims. (Pope Paul honored

all those who died for the faith during a visit to Kampala in 1969.) By 1888, there were more than 8,000 Catholics. Evangelization was resumed in 1894, after being interrupted by war, and proceeded thereafter. The first native African bishop was ordained in 1939. The hierarchy was established in 1953. The Church was suppressed during the erratic regime of Pres. Idi Amin, who was deposed in the spring of 1979. Uganda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 13; *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 14 (12 *nat.*); *parishes*, 307; *priests*, 927 (574 *dioc.*, 353 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 604; *bros.*, 340; *srs.*, 2,189; *bap.*, 236,592; *Caths.*, 5,504,000 (40%); *tot. pop.*, 13,620,000 (1981).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Union of 15 Soviet Socialist Republics in northern Eurasia, from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific; Russian capital, Moscow. The Orthodox Church has been predominant in Russian history. It developed from the Byzantine Church before 1064. Some of its members subsequently established communion with Rome as the result of reunion movements but most of them remained Orthodox. The government has always retained some kind of general or particular control of this church. Latins, always a minority, had a little more freedom. From the beginning of the Communist government in 1917, all churches of whatever kind — including Jews and Moslems — became the targets of official campaigns designed to negate their influence on society and/or to eliminate them entirely. An accurate assessment of the situation of the Catholic Church in Russia is difficult to make. Its dimensions, however, can be gauged from the findings of a team of research specialists made public by the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1964. It was reported: "The fate of the Catholic Church in the USSR and countries occupied by the Russians from 1917 to 1959 shows the following: (a) the number killed: 55 bishops; 12,800 priests and monks; 2.5 million Catholic believers; (b) imprisoned or deported: 199 bishops; 32,000 priests and 10 million believers; (c) 15,700 priests were forced to abandon their priesthood and accept other jobs; and (d) a large number of seminaries and religious communities were dissolved; 1,600 monasteries were nationalized, 31,779 churches were closed. 400 newspapers were prohibited, and all Catholic organizations were dissolved." Several Latin Rite churches are open; e.g., in Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Tiflis. An American chaplain is stationed in Moscow to serve Catholics at the U.S. embassy there. Recent reports indicate that, despite repression and attempts at Sovietization, the strongholds of Catholicism in the USSR are Lithuania (incorporated in the USSR in 1940, together with Estonia and Latvia) and the Ukraine. No Catholic statistics are available for the USSR. See separate entries for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

Tot. pop., 268,000,000.

United Arab Emirates: Independent state along Persian Gulf; capital, Abu Dhabi.

V.a., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 4; *priests*, 9 (3

dioc., 6 *rel.*); *sem.* 3; *srs.*, 33; *bap.*, 736; *Caths.*, 30,000; *tot. pop.*, 1,200,000.

United States: See Catholic History in the United States, Statistics of the Church in the United States.

Upper Volta (Burkina-Fasso): Republic inland in western Africa; capital, Ouagadougou. White Fathers started the first missions in 1900 and 1901. White Sisters began work in 1911. A minor and a major seminary were established in 1926 and 1942, respectively. The first native bishop in modern times from West Africa was ordained in 1956 and the first cardinal created in 1965. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Upper Volta established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 8; *card.*, 1 (*nat.*); *bp.*, 10 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 100; *priests*, 392 (167 *dioc.*, 225 *rel.*); *sem.*, 121; *bros.*, 130; *srs.*, 631; *bap.*, 26,237; *Caths.*, 538,848 (8%); *tot. pop.*, 6,700,000.

Uruguay: Republic (called the Eastern Republic of Uruguay) on the southeast coast of South America; capital, Montevideo. The Spanish established a settlement in 1624 and evangelization followed. Missionaries followed the reduction pattern to reach the Indians, form them in the faith and train them in agriculture, husbandry, other useful arts, and the experience of managing property and living in community. Montevideo was made a diocese in 1878. The constitution of 1830 made Catholicism the religion of the state and subsidized some of its activities, principally the missions to the Indians. Separation of Church and state was provided for in the constitution of 1917. Uruguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 9; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 11; *parishes*, 222; *priests*, 586 (197 *dioc.*, 389 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 18; *sem.*, 89; *bros.*, 148; *srs.*, 1,595; *bap.*, 40,722; *Caths.*, 2,304,000 (78.6%); *tot. pop.*, 2,930,000 (1981).

Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Independent (July 29, 1980) island group in the southwest Pacific, about 500 miles west of Fiji; formerly under joint British-French administration; capital, Vila. Effective, though slow, evangelization by Catholic missionaries began about 1887. A vicariate apostolic was set up in 1904. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 19; *priests*, 24 (3 *dioc.*, 21 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 1; *sem.*, 14; *bros.*, 19; *srs.*, 67; *bap.*, 726; *Caths.*, 17,694 (14%); *tot. pop.*, 125,600.

Vatican City: See separate entry.

Venezuela: Republic in northern South America; capital, Caracas. Evangelization began in 1513-14 and involved members of a number of religious orders who worked in assigned territories, developing missions into pueblos or towns and villages of Indian converts. Nearly 350 towns originated as missions. Fifty-four missionaries met death by violence from the start of missionary work until 1917. Missionary work was seriously hindered during the wars of independence in the second decade of the 19th century and continued in decline through the rest of the century as dictator followed dictator in a period of political tur-

bulence. Restoration of the missions got under way in 1922. The first diocese was established in 1531. Most of the bishops have been native Venezuelans. The first diocesan synod was held in 1574. Church-state relations are regulated by an agreement concluded with the Holy See in 1964. Venezuela maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 6; *dioc.*, 18; *v.a.*, 4; *card.* (1984), 1; *abp.*, 5; *bp.*, 31; *parishes*, 1,000; *priests*, 2,022 (853 *dioc.*, 1,169 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 22; *sem.*, 383; *bros.*, 229; *srs.*, 4,270; *bap.*, 350,947; *Caths.*, 13,226,000 (92.4%); *tot. pop.*, 14,310,000 (1981).

Vietnam: Country in southeastern Asia, reunited officially July 2, 1976, as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; capital, Hanoi. Previously, from 1954, partitioned into the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Vietnam in the North (capital, Hanoi) and the Republic of Vietnam in the South (capital, Saigon). Catholicism was introduced in 1533 but missionary work was intermittent until 1615 when Jesuits arrived to stay. One hundred thousand Catholics were reported in 1639. Two vicariates were organized in 1659. A seminary was set up in 1666 and two native priests were ordained two years later. A congregation of native women religious formed in 1670 is still active. Severe persecution broke out in 1698, three times in the 18th century, and again in the 19th. Between 100,000 and 300,000 persons suffered in some way from persecution during the 50 years before 1883 when the French moved in to secure religious liberty for the Catholics. Most of the 117 beatified Martyrs of Vietnam were killed during this 50-year period. After the French were forced out of Vietnam in 1954, the country was partitioned at the 17th parallel. The North went Communist and the Viet Cong, joined by North Vietnamese regular army troops in 1964, fought to gain control of the South. In 1954 there were approximately 1,114,000 Catholics in the North and 480,000 in the South. More than 650,000 fled to the South to avoid the government repression that silenced the Church in the North. In South Vietnam, the Church continued to develop during the war years. Fragmentary reports about the status of the Church since the end of the war in 1975 have been ominous. Freedom of religious belief, promised by the Revolutionary Government in May, 1975, shortly after its capture of Saigon (Ho Chi Min City), is denied in practice. Late in 1983, the government initiated support for a "patriotic" Catholic church analogous to the communist-sponsored church in China. The hierarchy was established in 1960. The apostolic delegation, formerly in Saigon, was transferred to Hanoi in 1976; it is presently vacant.

Archd., 3; *dioc.*, 22; *card.*, 1; *abp.*, 4; *bp.*, 37. No statistics are available. There were 2,749,475 Catholics (6.4% of the total population) in 1974. *Pop.*, 56,600,000.

Virgin Islands: Organized unincorporated U.S. territory, about 34 miles east of Puerto Rico; capital, Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas (one of the three principal islands). The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named for St. Ursula and her virgin companions. Missionaries

began evangelization in the 16th century. A church on St. Croix dates from about 1660; another, on St. Thomas, from 1774. The Baltimore archdiocese had jurisdiction over the islands from 1804 to 1820 when it was passed on to the first of several places in the Caribbean area. Some trouble arose over a pastoral appointment in the 19th century, resulting in a small schism. The Redemptorists took over pastoral care in 1858; normal conditions have prevailed since.

Dioc., 1 (St. Thomas, suffragan of Washington, D.C.); *bp.*, 1; *parishes*, 6; *priests*, 17 (2 *dioc.*, 15 *rel.*); *sem.*, 2; *bros.*, 2; *srs.*, 19; *bap.*, 729; *Caths.*, 25,000; *tot. pop.*, 100,000.

Virgin Islands, British: British crown colony in Caribbean; capital, Road Town.

Parish, 1; *priest*, 1 (*rel.*); *bap.*, 10; *Caths.*, 300; *tot. pop.*, 13,000.

Wales: Part of the United Kingdom, on the western part of the island of Great Britain. Celtic missionaries completed evangelization by the end of the sixth century, the climax of what has been called the age of saints. Welsh Christianity received its distinctive Celtic character at this time. Some conflict developed when attempts were made — and proved successful later — to place the Welsh Church under the jurisdiction of Canterbury; the Welsh opted for direct contact with Rome. The Church made progress despite the depredations of Norsemen in the eighth and ninth centuries. Norman infiltration occurred near the middle of the 12th century, resulting in a century-long effort to establish territorial dioceses and parishes to replace the Celtic organizational plan of monastic centers and satellite churches. The Western Schism produced split views and allegiances. Actions of Henry VIII in breaking away from Rome had serious repercussions. Proscription and penal laws crippled the Church, resulted in heavy defections and touched off a 150-year period of repression in which more than 91 persons died for the faith. Methodism prevailed by 1750. Modern Catholicism came to Wales with Irish immigrants in the 19th century, when the number of Welsh Catholics was negligible. Catholic emancipation was granted in 1829. The hierarchy was restored in 1850.

Archd., 1; *dioc.*, 1; *abp.*, 1; *bp.*, 2; *parishes*, 169; *priests*, 305 (171 *dioc.*, 134 *rel.*); *p.d.*, 4; *sem.*, 27; *srs.*, 606; *bap.*, 3,297; *Caths.*, 149,431 (5.2%); *tot. pop.*, 2,866,200.

Wallis and Futuna Islands: French overseas territory in the southwestern Pacific. Marists, who began evangelizing the islands in 1836-7, were the first Catholic missionaries. The entire populations of the two islands were baptized by the end of 1842 (Wallis) and 1843 (Futuna). The first missionary to the latter island was killed in 1841; he was the first martyr of the Pacific. Most of the priests on the islands are native Polynesians. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; *bp.*, 1 (*nat.*); *parishes*, 5; *priests*, 14 (9 *dioc.*, 5 *rel.*); *sem.*, 1; *bros.*, 8; *srs.*, 47; *bap.*, 419; *Caths.*, 10,000; *tot. pop.*, 11,000.

Western Sahara: Former Spanish overseas province (Spanish Sahara) on the northwestern

coast of Africa. Territory is under control of Morocco. Islam is the religion of non-Europeans. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1954 for the European Catholics there.

P.a., 1; *parishes*, 2; *priests*, 3 (*rel.*); *bap.*, 2; *Caths.*, 400.

Yemen, North: Arab republic in southwestern Arabia; capital, Sanaa. Christians perished in the first quarter of the sixth century. Moslems have been in control since the seventh century. The state religion is Islam. In 1973, for the first time in 1,400 years, Catholic personnel — priests, religious, lay persons — were invited to work in the country as staff of a government hospital; they were not to engage in proselytizing. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Caths., 3,000; *tot. pop.*, 5,940,000.

Yemen, South (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen): Republic in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula; capitals, Aden and Medina as-Shaab. No Christian community has existed there since the Moslem conquest of the seventh century. Catholics are from other countries. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Caths., 1,000; *tot. pop.*, 2,030,000.

Yugoslavia: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Belgrade. Christianity was introduced from the seventh to ninth centuries in the regions which were combined to form the nation after World War I. Since these regions straddled the original line of demarcation for the Western and Eastern Empires (and churches), and since the Reformation had little lasting effect, the Christians are nearly all either Roman Catholics or Byzantines (some in communion with Rome, the majority Orthodox). Yugoslavia was proclaimed a Socialist republic in 1945. Repression of religion became government policy. Between May, 1945, and December, 1950, persecution took the following toll: almost two-thirds of 22 dioceses lost their bishops; about 348 priests were killed; 200 priests were under arrest and in prison; 12 of 18 seminaries were closed; the Catholic press was confiscated; religious instruction was suppressed in all schools; 300 religious houses and institutions were confiscated, and nuns and other religious driven out; all Church property was expropriated; the ministry of priests was severely restricted and subject to government interference; many thousands of the faithful shared the fate of priests and religious in death, imprisonment and slave labor. Cardinal Stepinac, arrested in 1946 and the symbol of the Church under persecution in Yugoslavia, died Feb. 10, 1960. In an agreement signed June 25, 1966, the government recognized the Holy See's spiritual jurisdiction over the Church in the country and guaranteed to bishops the possibility of maintaining contact with Rome in ecclesiastical and religious matters. The Holy See confirmed the principle that the activity of ecclesiastics, in the exercise of priestly functions, must take place within the religious and ecclesiastical sphere, and that abuse of these functions for political ends would be illegal. Less than two months after the agreement was signed, a group of exiled Croatian priests issued a statement in which they accused

the Yugoslav government of failing to abide by it. According to others, an improvement was noticeable. Yugoslavia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 8; dioc., 14; a.a., 1, card., 1; abp., 7; bp., 23; parishes, 2,786; priests, 4,216 (2,768 dioc., 1,448 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 716; bros., 256; srs., 6,355; bap., 81,934; Caths., 7,147,000 (31.7%); tot. pop., 22,520,000 (1981).

Zaire (formerly the Congo): Republic in south central Africa; capital, Kinshasa. Christianity was introduced in 1404 and evangelization began about 1490. The first native bishop in black Africa was ordained in 1518. Subsequent missionary work was hindered by faulty methods of instruction and formation, inroads of the slave trade, wars among the tribes, and Portuguese policy based on the patronage system and having all the trappings of anticlericalism in the 18th and 19th centuries. Modern evangelization started in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. In the civil disorders which followed independence in 1960, some missions and other church installations were abandoned, thousands of people reverted to tribal religions and many priests and religious were killed. Church-state tensions have developed in recent years because of the Church's criticism of the anti-Christian thrust of Pres. Mobutu's "Africanization" policies. Zaire maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 6; dioc., 41; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 5 (nat.); bp., 46 (43 nat.); parishes, 998; priests, 2,584 (726 dioc., 1,858 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 1,790; bros., 941; srs., 4,401; bap., 401,212; Caths., 12,750,000 (46%); tot. pop., 27,483,000 (1981).

Zambia: Republic in central Africa; capital, Lusaka. Portuguese priests did some evangelizing

in the 16th and 17th centuries but no results of their work remained in the 19th century. Jesuits began work in the south in the 1880s and White Fathers in the north and east in 1895. Evangelization of the western region began for the first time in 1831. The number of Catholics doubled in the 20 years following World War II. Zambia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 6 (5 nat.); parishes, 223; priests, 472 (105 dioc., 367 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 124; bros., 143; srs., 625; bap., 48,824; Caths., 1,687,000 (26%); tot. pop., 6,495,000.

Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia): Independent republic (Apr. 18, 1980) in south central Africa; capital, Harare (Salisbury). Earlier unsuccessful missionary ventures preceded the introduction of Catholicism in 1879. Missionaries began to make progress after 1893. The hierarchy was established in 1955; the first black bishop was ordained in 1973. In 1969, four years after the government of Ian Smith made a unilateral declaration of independence from England, a new constitution was enacted for the purpose of assuring continued white supremacy over the black majority. Catholic and Protestant prelates in the country protested vigorously against the constitution and related enactments as opposed to human rights of the blacks and restrictive of the Church's freedom to carry out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The Smith regime was ousted in 1979 after seven years of civil war in which at least 25,000 people were killed. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican were established in 1980.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (3 nat.); priests, 317 (67 dioc., 250 rel.); p.d., 9; sem., 62; bros., 100; srs., 946; bap., 25,077; Caths. (1981), 698,000 (9.1%); tot. pop., 7,600,000.

CATHOLIC WORLD STATISTICS

(Principal sources: *Statistical Yearbook of the Church*, 1981, the latest edition available at press time; *Annuario Pontificio*, 1984. Figures are from Dec. 31, 1981, unless indicated otherwise; jurisdictions have been updated to June, 1984, in most cases.)

Patriarchates: 13. Eastern Rites, 8 (Africa, 2; Asia, 6). Roman Rite, 5 (Asia, 2; Europe, 2; West Indies, 1). The West Indies patriarchate has been vacant since 1963.

Archdioceses: 506 (Africa, 59; North and Middle America, 77; South America, 86; Asia, 123; Europe, 145; Oceania, 18).

Dioceses: 1,914 (Africa, 309; North and Middle America, 314; South America, 344; Asia, 361; Europe, 535; Oceania, 51).

Prelatures: 69 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 12; South America, 43; Asia, 5; Europe, 8).

Abbaties: 19 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 1; South America, 2; Asia, 1; Europe, 14).

Vicariates Apostolic: 73 (Africa, 13; North and Middle America, 7; South America, 35; Asia, 17; Europe, 1).

Prefectures Apostolic: 54 (Africa, 8; South America, 11; Asia, 35).

Apostolic Administrations: 7 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 1; Asia, 1; Europe, 4).

Missions "Sui Juris": 6 (Africa, 1; Asia, 3; Middle America, 1; Oceania, 1).

Apostolic Exarchates, Ordinariates: 22 (North and Middle America, 4; South America, 3; Asia, 2; Europe, 13).

Military Vicariates: 29 (Africa, 3; North and Middle America, 4; South America, 8; Asia, 3; Europe, 9; Oceania, 2).

Cardinals (as of Sept. 15, 1984): 125 (Africa, 14; North America, 15; Central and South America, 17; Asia, 11; Europe, 65; Oceania, 3).

Archbishops: 422 (Africa, 49; North and Middle America, 70; South America, 80; Asia, 94; Europe, 115; Oceania, 14).

Figures for archbishops and bishops (below) include residential and auxiliary prelates only. Titular archbishops and bishops engaged in other apostolates and retired members of the hierarchy are not included. The total number of archbishops

and bishops was 695 and 3,017, respectively, according to the "1981 Statistical Yearbook of the Church."

Bishops: 2,435 (Africa, 325; North and Middle America, 486; South America, 510; Asia, 326; Europe, 720; Oceania, 68).

Priests, Total: 408,945 (Africa, 17,233; North and Middle America, 85,393; South America, 33,909; Asia, 27,731; Europe, 239,137; Oceania, 5,542). As of Dec. 31, 1982.

• **Diocesan Priests:** 254,797 (Africa, 6,538; North and Middle America, 51,563; South America, 14,837; Asia, 14,144; Europe, 164,840; Oceania, 2,875).

• **Religious Priests:** 154,148 (Africa, 10,695; North and Middle America, 33,830; South America, 19,072; Asia, 13,587; Europe, 74,297; Oceania, 2,667).

Permanent Deacons: 8,647 (Africa, 156; North and Middle America, 6,026; South America, 716; Asia, 68; Europe, 1,629; Oceania, 52).

Brothers: 70,621 (Africa, 5,305; North and Middle America, 15,496; South America, 6,744; Asia, 5,892; Europe, 34,051; Oceania, 3,133).

Sisters: 952,043 (Africa, 36,165; North and Middle America, 202,427; South America, 90,784; Asia, 87,099; Europe, 519,773; Oceania, 15,795).

Major Seminarians: 73,001 (Africa, 7,495; North and Middle America, 13,554; South America, 11,959; Asia, 13,447; Europe, 25,630; Oceania, 916). As of Dec. 31, 1982.

Baptisms: 17,466,303 (Africa, 2,142,482; North and Middle America, 4,004,563; South America 5,560,451; Asia, 2,039,400; Europe, 3,592,016; Oceania, 127,391). Includes 16,158,149 baptisms up to the age of seven and 1,308,154 over that age.

Marriages: 4,134,512 (Africa, 184,507; North and Middle America, 900,450; South America, 1,101,346; Asia, 386,317; Europe, 1,527,584; Oceania, 34,308). Includes 3,796,073 marriages between Catholics and 338,439 between Catholics and non-Catholics.

Parishes: 207,971 (Africa, 7,412; North and Middle America, 31,150; South America, 15,938; Asia, 12,108; Europe, 139,009; Oceania, 2,354).

Elementary/Primary Schools and Students: 75,470 schools; 20,988,965 students. Africa, 19,082 — 6,006,933; North and Middle America, 12,539 — 3,789,203; South America, 8,807 — 3,160,632; Asia, 11,264 — 3,664,528; Europe, 21,365 — 3,882,505; Oceania, 2,413 — 485,164.

Secondary Schools and Students: 29,919 schools; 11,254,697 students. Africa, 3,609 — 894,712; North and Middle America, 3,608 — 1,468,816; South America, 4,892 — 1,858,045; Asia, 6,235 — 3,310,899; Europe, 10,882 — 3,454,080; Oceania, 693 — 268,145.

Students in Higher Institutes and Universities: 2,143,481 (Africa, 7,872; North and Middle America, 771,787; South America, 463,217; Asia, 662,328; Europe, 233,924; Oceania, 4,353).

Hospitals: 6,475 (Africa, 921; North and Middle America, 1,013; South America, 1,269; Asia, 1,168; Europe, 1,943; Oceania, 161).

Dispensaries: 12,628 (Africa, 3,269; North and Middle America, 1,351; South America, 2,993; Asia, 2,406; Europe, 2,364; Oceania, 245).

Leprosaria: 798 (Africa, 436; North and Middle America, 9; South America, 48; Asia, 295; Europe, 4; Oceania, 6).

Homes for Aged, Chronically Ill, Handicapped: 10,085 (Africa, 295; North and Middle America, 1,024; South America, 1,335; Asia, 550; Europe, 6,711; Oceania, 170).

Orphanages: 6,393 (Africa, 390; North and Middle America, 444; South America, 930; Asia, 1,747; Europe, 2,707; Oceania, 175).

Nurseries: 5,754 (Africa, 583; North and Middle America, 262; South America, 931; Asia, 1,063; Europe, 2,890; Oceania, 25).

Catholic Population: 794,380,000 (17.7% of the total world population of 4,485,462,000). Africa, 60,543,000 (12.5%; total population, 482,056,000). North and Middle America, 169,687,000 (44.8%; total population, 378,474,000). South America, 220,829,000 (90.7%; total population 243,231,000). Asia, 64,575,000 (2.4% total population, 2,674,879,000). Europe, 272,881,000 (39.9%; total population, 683,785,000). Oceania, 5,865,000 (25.5%; total population, 22,937,000).

DEATHS SEPTEMBER 1983 TO SEPTEMBER 1984

Baroni, Msgr. Geno, 53, Aug. 27, 1984, Washington, D.C., of cancer; specialist in urban-ethnic affairs; worked to save ethnic neighborhoods; secretary for Housing and Urban Development (HUD) during the Carter administration.

Burke, Rev. Eugene M., C.S.P., 72, Jan. 29, 1984, Los Angeles, Calif.; theologian; taught dogmatic theology at Catholic University of America for over 30 years; founded Catholic Theological Society of America in 1947.

Caillouet, Bishop L. Abel, 84, Sept. 16, 1984, New Orleans, La.; auxiliary bishop of New Orleans from 1947 to 1976, when he retired.

Chevalier, Rev. Pierre, O.S.F.S., 67, Nov. 28, 1983, Geneva, Switzerland; Swiss leader in Catholic press; secretary general of International Catholic Union of the Press from 1974.

Chu Shu-teh, Rev. Francis Xavier, S.J., 70,

Dec. 28, 1983, in a labor camp in China; Chinese priest who, from his first arrest in 1953, spent most of his life in prison or in labor camps.

Conroy, Msgr. James, 72, Dec. 22, 1983, Kendallville, Ind.; retired columnist; editor, 1967-78, of Fort Wayne-South Bend edition of *Our Sunday Visitor*; founded "The Fighting 69th," a youth organization popular in 1950s and 1960s.

Corridan, Rev. John M., S.J., 73, July 1, 1984, Bronx, N.Y.; gained national attention as the "Waterfront Priest"; his crusade against corruption on the docks led to formation of Waterfront Commission; character of priest in film, *On the Waterfront*, modeled after him.

Dohen, Dorothy M., 60, Jan. 2, 1984, New York; editor, authority on religious literature; sociology professor at Fordham University; edited, 1952-56, *Integrity*, Catholic literary arts magazine.

STATISTICS OF CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

(Principal source: 1984 *Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops*. Permanent deacon statistics are from the 1984 *Annuario Pontificio*. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk. For dioceses marked +, see Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.)

Canada's 10 civil provinces and two territories are divided into 17 ecclesiastical provinces consisting of 17 metropolitan sees (archdioceses) and 52 suffragan sees (51 dioceses and one abbacy); there are also one archdiocese, one eparchy and one exarchate immediately subject to the Holy See. (See listing of Ecclesiastical Provinces elsewhere in this section.)

This table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic statistics. In some cases, the totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces.

Civil Province	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Par- ishes
Diocese								
Newfoundland	202,458	122	36	158	—	86	502	217
*St. John's	112,698	57	19	76	—	57	334	88
Grand Falls	35,453	30	2	32	—	16	75	45
Labrador- Schefferville+	14,381	3	14	17	—	5	28	24
St. George's	39,926	32	1	33	—	8	65	60
Prince Edward Island								
Charlottetown	51,504	77	2	79	1	—	235	57
Nova Scotia	278,554	284	58	342	14	7	1,047	221
*Halifax	115,000	74	27	101	14	1	461	51
Antigonish	127,024	189	9	198	—	6	523	127
Yarmouth	36,530	21	22	43	—	—	63	43
New Brunswick	360,666	308	114	422	2	47	1,153	273
*Moncton	87,330	80	56	136	—	24	390	60
Bathurst	113,405	85	27	112	—	12	338	69
Edmundston	54,931	56	15	71	—	10	190	37
St. John	105,000	87	16	103	2	1	235	107
Quebec	5,693,977	4,188	2,469	6,657	144	3,204	24,381	1,909
*Montreal	1,499,200	767	965	1,732	34	864	7,622	283
*Quebec	996,765	821	490	1,311	47	581	5,890	274
*Rimouski	164,661	197	44	241	1	47	944	121
*Sherbrooke	253,116	311	133	444	6	185	1,430	145
Amos	102,116	92	22	114	—	22	300	81
Chicoutimi	272,368	290	80	370	4	119	911	95
Gaspé	104,822	104	18	122	1	15	260	66
Gatineau-Hull	186,000	85	57	142	2	—	368	62
Hauterive	104,652	60	31	91	4	34	266	51
Joliette	162,963	140	59	199	1	144	591	58
Mont Laurier	71,963	73	33	106	—	56	207	59
Nicolet	170,591	225	35	260	9	133	1,070	85
Rouyn-Noranda	55,125	33	25	58	—	16	169	44
Ste.-Anne-de- la-Pocatière	91,958	182	10	192	—	12	396	54
St. Hyacinthe	306,445	237	121	358	22	399	1,583	115
St. Jean-Longueuil	463,135	158	87	245	—	129	684	89
St. Jerome	242,620	110	122	232	2	145	323	66
Trois Rivières	249,030	195	91	286	8	215	1,007	96
Valleyfield	196,427	108	46	154	3	88	360	65
Ontario	2,710,781	1,333	1,287	2,620	152	343	5,005	1,174
*Kingston	65,582	76	7	83	1	—	260	68
*Ottawa	302,629	159	211	370	10	126	1,107	114
*Toronto	1,100,000	241	616	857	86	112	1,020	193
Alexandria-Cornwall	44,281	48	8	56	5	12	123	34
Hamilton	316,263	145	147	292	1	29	549	147
Hearst	33,686	37	5	42	—	1	56	40
London	342,021	245	108	353	—	18	735	174
Moosonee+	3,000	—	10	10	1	7	10	8

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Par- ishes
Ontario			12	69	—	4	294	72
Pembroke+	55,508	57	8	75	1	2	177	77
Peterborough	56,111	67	38	101	—	2	84	47
St. Catharines	100,000	63	65	199	46	12	419	115
Sault Ste. Marie	175,000	134	37	66	—	3	69	48
Thunder Bay	57,000	29	15	47	1	15	102	37
Timmins	59,700	32						
Manitoba	217,925	156	187	343	21	53	981	347
*Keewatin-LePas+	35,000	1	31	32	2	7	50	58
*St. Boniface	80,000	102	66	168	6	33	566	111
*Winnipeg	97,500	53	73	126	13	10	355	152
Churchill-Hudson Bay+	5,425	—	17	17	—	3	10	26
Saskatchewan	211,042	182	139	321	—	23	785	382
*Regina	91,000	81	40	121	—	3	245	198
Gravelbourg	13,226	27	6	33	—	—	84	46
Prince Albert	49,088	40	25	65	—	6	181	52
Saskatoon	45,228	34	42	76	—	2	171	62
St. Peter Muenster (Abb.)	12,500	—	26	26	—	12	104	24
Alberta	405,125	214	242	456	1	36	912	466
*Edmonton	197,000	94	121	215	—	22	594	183
*Grouard-McLennan	35,000	3	42	45	—	5	64	81
Calgary	130,000	93	69	162	1	8	184	130
St. Paul	43,125	24	10	34	—	1	70	72
British Columbia	330,600	175	174	349	2	44	585	343
*Vancouver	175,000	92	110	202	—	25	313	88
Kamloops	40,000	16	12	28	1	9	40	76
Nelson	41,377	30	12	42	1	1	54	60
Prince George	30,223	2	21	23	—	7	49	60
Victoria	44,000	35	19	54	—	2	129	59
Yukon Territory								
Whitehorse+	7,251	2	17	19	—	1	10	15
Northwest Territories								
MacKenzie-Ft. Smith+	18,404	1	34	35	—	21	39	30
Eastern Rite (Ukrainians) ...	195,125	175	69	244	35	22	104	495
*Winnipeg	49,000	38	14	52	12	2	30	160
Edmonton	41,065	31	15	46	5	15	23	98
New Westminster	7,900	14	4	18	1	—	8	20
Saskatoon	14,860	19	20	39	2	3	18	130
Toronto	83,200	73	16	89	15	2	25	87
Other Eastern Rites								
Sts. Cyril and Methodius of Toronto (Slovaks)	15,000	7	2	9	—	—	—	12
St. Maron of Montreal (Maronites)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek Melkites (Ap. Ex.) ...	50,000	—	9	9	—	—	—	6
Military Vicariate	79,931	52	18	70	—	—	6	60
TOTALS 1984	10,828,343	7,276	4,857	12,133	372	3,887	35,745	6,007
Totals 1983	10,433,849	7,243	5,132	12,375	332	3,497	37,214	5,915

PLEA FOR PEACE

Pope John Paul pleaded for world peace at Mass Sept. 20, 1984, before leaving Ottawa for Rome. "It is necessary," he said before 200,000 people, "to

maintain that close link which unites peace and justice, peace and the defense of the inviolable rights of individuals and nations."

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS

The Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops was established Oct. 12, 1943, as a permanent voluntary association of the bishops of Canada, was given official approval by the Holy See in 1948, and acquired the status of an episcopal conference after the Second Vatican Council.

The CCB acts in two ways: (1) as a strictly ecclesiastical body through which the bishops act together with pastoral authority and responsibility for the Church throughout the country; (2) as an operational secretariat through which the bishops act on a wider scale for the good of the Church and society.

At the top of the CCB organizational table are the president, an executive committee, an administrative board and a plenary assembly. The membership consists of all the bishops of Canada.

Departments and Offices

The CCB's work is planned and co-ordinated by a Pastoral Team of 14 members — six bishops and six staff members (lay and clergy) and the two general secretaries.

The CCB's nine episcopal commissions undertake study and projects in special areas of pastoral work. Six serve nationally (social affairs, canon law/inter-rite, ministries, missions, ecumenism, theology); three relate to French and English sectors (social communications, Christian education, liturgy).

The general secretariat consists of a French and an English general secretary and their assistants and directors of public relations.

Administrative services for purchasing, archives and library, accounting, personnel, publications, printing and distribution are supervised by directors who relate to the general secretaries.

Various advisory councils and committees with mixed memberships of lay persons, religious, priests and bishops also serve the CCB on a variety of topics.

Operations

Meetings for the transaction of business are held at least once a year by the plenary assembly, six times a year by the executive committee, and four times a year by the administrative board.

Bishop John M. Sherlock of London, Ont., is

president of the CCB; Bishop Jean-Guy Hamelin of Rouyn-Noranda, Que., is vice-president.

Headquarters are located at 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, K1N 7B1, Canada.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada supports home missions. Address: 67 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario M5B 1X6.

The Oblate Indian-Eskimo Council of Canada, 238 Argyle St., Ottawa.

The Catholic Women's League of Canada, with a membership of more than 100,000. Address: 3081 Ness Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R2Y 2G3.

G. K. Chesterton Society, 1437 College Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W1.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS

Catholic population statistics are from the 1984 *Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops*; total population figures are 1983 estimates.

The table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic percentage in total population. In some cases, the Catholic totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces. See Index: Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.

Civil Province Territory	Cath. Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Alberta	406,125	2,340,000	17.3
British Columbia	330,000	2,800,500	11.8
Manitoba	217,935	1,942,500	20.9
New Brunswick	360,606	706,200	51.0
Newfoundland	202,458	575,900	35.1
Nova Scotia	278,554	857,100	32.5
Ontario	2,710,781	8,752,600	31.0
Prince Edward Is.	51,504	123,600	41.7
Quebec	5,893,977	6,477,000	87.9
Saskatchewan	211,042	991,000	21.3
Northwest Territories	18,404	47,400	38.8
Yukon	7,251	23,200	31.2
Eastern Rites	280,125	—	—
Military Vicariate	79,801	—	—
TOTALS 1984	16,828,343	24,739,500	63.8
Total 1983	16,433,849	24,347,400	62.9

BIOGRAPHIES OF CANADIAN BISHOPS

(Sources: Almanac survey; 1984 *Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops*; *Anuario Pontificio*. Data as of July 10, 1984.)

Ambrozic, Aloysius M.: b. Jan. 27, 1930; ord. priest June 4, 1955; ord. titular bishop of Valabria and auxiliary bishop of Toronto, May 27, 1976.

Audet, Lionel: b. May 22, 1908, Ste. Marie de Beauce, Que.; ord. priest July 8, 1934; ord. titular bishop of Tibari and auxiliary bishop of Quebec, May 1, 1952; retired Mar. 26, 1983.

Audet, Rene: b. Jan. 18, 1920, Montreal, Que.; ord. priest May 30, 1948; ord. titular bishop of

Chonochora and auxiliary bishop of Ottawa, July 31, 1963; bishop of Joliette, Jan. 5, 1968.

Baudoux, Maurice: b. July 10, 1902, Louviere, Belgium; ord. priest July 17, 1929; ord. bishop of St. Paul in Alberta, Oct. 28, 1948; titular archbishop of Preslavus and coadjutor archbishop of St. Boniface, Mar. 4, 1952; archbishop of St. Boniface, Sept. 14, 1955; retired Sept. 7, 1974.

Beahan, John: b. Feb. 14, 1922, Ottawa, Ont.; ord. priest June 15, 1946; ord. titular bishop of Ploaghe and auxiliary bishop of Ottawa, June 21, 1977.

Virgin Islands: St. Thomas (diocese), Edward Harper, C.S.S.R. Sean O'Malley, O.F.M. Cap., coadjutor.

North America

Mexico: Mexico City (archdiocese), Ricardo Watly Urquidí, M.Sp.S., auxiliary.

Oceania

Caroline and Marshall Islands (diocese), Martin J. Neylon, S.J.

Papua New Guinea: Goroka (diocese), Raymond R. Casar, S.V.D.

Madang (archdiocese), Leo Arkfeld, S.V.D.

Mendi (diocese), Firmin Schmidt, O.F.M. Cap.

Mount Hagen (archdiocese), George Bernarding, S.V.D.

Wewak (diocese), Raymond P. Kalisz, S.V.D.

Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Port Vila (diocese), Francis Lambert, S.M.

South America

Bolivia: Coroico (diocese), Thomas R. Manning, O.F.M.

La Paz (archdiocese), Luis Murgan Casey, auxiliary.

Pando (vicariate), Andrew B. Schierhoff.

Santa Cruz (archdiocese), Charles A. Brown, M.M., auxiliary.

Brazil: Apatetuba (diocese), Angelo Prosi, S.X.

Belem do Para (archdiocese), Jude Prosi, O.F.M., auxiliary.

Borba (prelacy), Adrian J. M. Veigle, T.O.R.

Cristalândia (prelacy), James A. Schuck, O.F.M.

Jatui (diocese), Benedict D. Cascia, O.F.M. Michael P. Mundo, auxiliary.

Paranagua (diocese), Bernard Nolker, C.S.S.R.

Rui Barbosa (diocese), Mathias Schmidt, O.S.B.

Santarem (diocese), James C. Ryan, O.F.M.

Sao Paulo (archdiocese), Alfred Novak, C.S.S.R., auxiliary.

Sao Salvador da Bahia (archdiocese), Thomas W. Murphy, C.S.S.R., auxiliary.

Peru: Chulucanas (prelacy), John McNabb, O.S.A.

CATHOLIC POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1984; figures as of Jan. 1, 1984. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
NEW ENGLAND	5,639,123	4,882	2,539	6,541	656	728	12,689	1,784
Maine, Portland	273,293	217	117	334	—	34	796	145
New Hampshire, Manchester	296,960	281	117	398	14	54	1,118	138
Vermont, Burlington	158,888	159	77	236	27	23	359	188
Massachusetts	2,955,931	1,955	1,737	3,692	226	349	6,768	784
*Boston	1,936,146	1,167	1,136	2,303	141	182	4,464	498
Fall River	340,900	210	208	418	23	20	719	112
Springfield	351,181	262	136	398	20	24	885	136
Worcester	338,884	236	197	433	44	112	672	128
Rhode Island, Providence	624,141	297	194	591	78	168	1,223	199
Connecticut	1,335,999	993	297	1,290	389	188	2,371	386
*Hartford	798,621	587	185	682	203	62	1,402	222
Bridgeport	235,917	254	110	364	26	8	876	88
Norwich+	231,261	152	81	234	41	20	242	78
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	11,416,787	9,428	5,374	15,802	1,374	1,728	31,319	3,914
New York	6,684,926	4,335	2,123	7,458	693	1,672	14,853	1,714
*New York	1,838,000	1,804	1,548	2,344	284	401	5,227	411
Albany	498,648	281	222	503	58	94	1,240	201
Brooklyn	1,284,878	918	490	1,408	98	228	2,179	221
Buffalo	812,488	583	286	869	58	73	2,218	284
Oranienburg	189,840	180	38	222	28	31	512	122
Rochester	377,287	288	194	542	40	48	1,802	182
Rockville Centre	1,286,140	467	138	606	108	131	1,958	128
Syracuse	385,712	288	113	502	42	24	715	171
New Jersey	3,841,769	1,989	899	2,888	366	296	5,288	784
*Newark	1,258,400	830	405	1,235	238	182	2,402	248
Camden	254,602	273	50	423	45	22	544	137
Metuchen	426,988	144	82	226	59	24	512	187
Paterson	265,888	280	213	503	83	29	1,188	188
Trenton	534,581	272	98	371	133	20	641	128
Pennsylvania	3,482,912	2,184	1,312	4,736	133	258	12,878	1,485
*Philadelphia	1,252,681	915	682	1,617	28	288	5,378	285
Allentown	252,714	215	112	427	22	18	896	158
Altoona-Johnstown	146,980	181	102	283	1	22	268	122
Erie	228,988	272	12	284	1	8	716	128
Greensburg	221,971	186	118	315	—	9	682	117

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Per- centage	Sec. Schools	State Schools	Per- centage
Pennsylvania								
Harrisburg	287,748	184	82	266	66	11	812	119
Pittsburgh	688,461	618	361	979	36	16	2,462	239
Scranton	260,469	465	122	587	—	9	1,126	239
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3,235,837	2,285	2,136	4,421	576	566	6,463	1,326
Delaware, Wilmington+	125,573	139	166	305	36	46	438	35
Maryland, Baltimore	446,463	321	414	735	123	97	1,667	123
District of Columbia								
*Washington+	391,641	363	637	1,000	122	175	962	122
Virginia	216,772	222	146	368	35	28	625	168
Arlington	136,371	87	122	209	55	21	386	57
Richmond	127,401	365	27	392	2	7	327	121
West Virginia								
Wheeling-Charleston	167,316	126	73	203	22	13	437	126
North Carolina								
Charlotte	111,664	125	93	218	23	15	324	124
Raleigh	58,127	66	66	132	21	6	215	66
South Carolina, Charleston	78,313	82	55	137	25	26	245	66
Georgia								
*Atlanta	176,238	158	144	302	25	44	377	163
Savannah	118,368	66	106	166	17	24	161	16
Florida	1,264,262	712	464	1,176	113	119	1,466	261
*Miami	625,766	246	222	468	37	65	625	127
Orlando	266,666	126	26	152	26	1	174	66
Palm Beach		No separate statistics available						
Pensacola-Tallahassee	61,664	64	14	78	66	—	65	26
St. Augustine	74,665	75	26	101	5	6	124	65
St. Petersburg	261,212	126	126	252	14	67	426	61
Venice		No separate statistics available						
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	16,426,312	7,666	6,727	13,393	1,361	1,766	27,371	4,569
Ohio	2,239,667	2,661	942	3,603	241	426	6,927	946
*Cincinnati	661,776	663	666	1,329	76	226	1,666	266
Cleveland	661,666	666	266	932	61	127	2,266	246
Columbus	186,313	227	67	294	26	12	666	161
Steubenville	61,666	146	16	162	1	7	121	73
Toledo	246,246	277	116	393	126	26	1,512	122
Youngstown	267,667	222	56	278	26	46	626	114
Indiana								
*Indianapolis	724,649	717	547	1,264	66	266	2,727	463
Evansville	261,222	217	161	378	—	66	626	142
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	146,466	116	226	342	26	171	626	66
Gary	186,122	126	76	202	26	27	266	65
Lafayette	61,722	116	22	138	6	16	126	64
Illinois								
*Chicago	2,564,126	2,123	1,966	4,089	627	621	8,666	1,261
Bellefonte	2,261,216	1,214	1,661	3,275	446	627	5,122	666
Joliet	121,714	166	56	222	26	16	626	126
Peoria	626,626	212	164	376	66	171	1,666	112
Rockford	221,226	246	112	358	24	16	676	166
Springfield	226,626	166	64	230	76	16	667	126
Michigan								
*Detroit	1,267,212	1,266	594	1,860	216	126	4,266	663
Gaylord	1,661,266	666	612	1,278	126	124	2,127	261
Grand Rapids	66,666	62	26	88	2	2	167	56
Kalamazoo	126,247	124	62	186	16	2	166	61
Lansing	66,661	66	26	92	16	6	266	67
Marquette	266,126	122	64	190	26	14	361	67
Saginaw	67,147	122	22	144	1	—	126	66
Wisconsin								
*Milwaukee	1,611,614	1,469	712	2,181	196	222	5,121	673
Green Bay	664,212	617	666	1,283	122	147	2,221	266
La Crosse	261,222	226	146	372	66	74	644	211

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
Wisconsin								
Madison	225,946	207	38	245	—	16	674	138
Superior	91,283	101	22	123	1	2	203	87
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	715,414	963	429	1,392	201	311	3,643	675
Kentucky	381,113	510	143	653	82	148	2,516	299
Lexington	213,585	241	92	333	82	129	1,384	132
Covington	113,745	191	27	218	—	15	813	85
Owensboro	53,783	78	24	102	—	4	319	82
Tennessee	121,475	155	54	209	70	67	315	119
Memphis	44,000	66	23	89	33	55	145	38
Nashville	77,475	89	31	120	37	12	170	81
Alabama	114,536	153	154	307	31	26	447	138
Mobile	61,950	87	79	166	14	15	209	77
Birmingham	52,586	66	75	141	17	11	178	61
Mississippi	98,290	145	78	223	18	70	365	119
Biloxi	53,950	66	33	99	6	50	86	44
Jackson	44,340	79	45	124	12	20	279	75
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	3,383,471	3,991	1,911	5,902	525	712	14,602	2,779
Illinois	1,064,837	967	438	1,425	113	201	4,819	694
St. Paul and Minneapolis	574,626	404	196	600	83	84	1,060	219
Crescent	46,137	51	22	73	1	2	301	43
Detroit	93,153	96	33	129	10	—	309	79
New Orleans	71,977	111	4	115	2	—	154	93
St. Cloud	154,133	159	168	327	17	83	745	136
Waukegan	124,811	166	15	181	—	33	650	124
Iowa	554,091	852	129	981	102	51	2,209	538
Des Moines	242,119	341	81	422	35	33	1,360	198
Des Moines	110,900	189	23	212	18	18	393	116
Des Moines	89,608	117	12	129	27	—	193	84
Des Moines	111,464	205	13	218	22	—	263	140
Missouri	768,447	940	760	1,700	169	338	4,136	506
St. Louis	542,635	565	513	1,078	62	202	3,248	248
Jefferson City	33,032	135	19	154	45	8	160	94
Kansas City-St. Joseph	144,971	159	158	317	61	54	525	101
Springfield	47,809	81	70	151	1	74	203	63
North Dakota	179,882	216	91	307	38	23	518	180
Bismarck	78,814	79	58	137	10	20	205	69
Fargo	101,068	137	33	170	28	3	313	111
South Dakota	134,019	176	114	290	16	21	612	204
Rapid City	34,143	40	40	80	13	—	61	82
Sioux Falls	99,876	136	65	201	3	21	551	122
Nebraska	334,352	419	202	621	79	52	982	276
Omaha	209,517	214	180	394	79	37	720	139
Grand Island	54,530	86	2	88	—	—	134	50
Lincoln	70,296	119	20	139	—	15	128	87
Kansas	347,843	401	177	578	8	26	2,126	381
Wichita	147,050	121	104	225	—	24	1,059	122
Topeka	39,747	50	10	60	7	—	171	46
Salina	61,022	80	36	116	—	2	387	99
Wichita	100,015	141	27	168	1	—	509	114
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4,327,466	2,109	1,662	3,771	912	611	6,563	1,633
Arkansas, Little Rock	52,137	106	64	170	25	60	333	88
Louisiana	1,334,953	723	537	1,260	223	284	1,954	486
New Orleans	523,651	251	307	558	97	203	1,201	140
Alexandria-Shreveport	83,283	112	40	152	4	10	204	83
Baton Rouge	188,097	96	60	156	22	18	148	70
Baton Rouge	123,153	54	10	64	26	10	65	37
Lafayette	321,201	169	76	245	47	37	394	120
Lake Charles	95,568	41	35	76	27	6	52	36

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
Oklahoma	139,906	174	75	249	48	27	435	158
*Oklahoma City	84,106	112	30	142	27	19	204	72
Tulsa	55,800	62	45	107	21	8	231	86
Texas	2,800,470	1,106	986	2,092	616	240	3,841	901
*San Antonio	491,918	148	214	362	112	121	1,275	133
Amarillo	36,730	44	18	62	26	1	159	35
Austin	135,120	95	52	147	8	37	152	84
Beaumont	83,397	56	31	87	23	—	116	44
Brownsville	416,348	49	79	128	24	13	168	60
Corpus Christi	314,812	89	92	181	36	18	358	77
Dallas	200,916	113	95	208	113	3	291	67
El Paso	184,632	93	46	139	32	9	270	51
Fort Worth	113,357	70	58	128	25	14	153	81
Galveston-Houston	606,488	213	240	453	130	20	650	141
Lubbock	51,817	25	14	40	30	—	37	34
San Angelo	71,440	56	35	91	54	3	48	48
Victoria	91,486	54	12	66	3	1	164	46
MO'NTAIN	1,910,433	1,227	827	2,054	375	268	2,911	851
Montana	131,117	215	57	272	12	10	268	135
Great Falls-Billings	66,092	93	32	125	3	5	184	75
Helena	65,025	122	25	147	9	5	84	60
Idaho, Boise	74,356	93	27	120	20	4	96	71
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	62,000	62	7	69	2	4	76	39
Colorado	422,969	278	264	542	79	62	1,016	195
*Denver	258,686	155	197	352	64	44	591	111
Colorado Springs	65,000	25	17	43	12	—	231	25
Pueblo	89,283	97	50	147	3	18	194	59
New Mexico	488,261	246	183	429	91	118	609	188
*Santa Fe	323,906	150	100	250	60	95	327	87
Gallup+	45,411	54	48	102	10	18	196	58
Las Cruces	118,944	42	35	77	21	5	86	43
Arizona	522,061	226	189	415	140	40	608	136
Phoenix	281,515	127	119	246	68	31	250	78
Tucson	240,486	99	70	169	72	9	340	58
Utah, Salt Lake City	65,729	58	55	113	30	22	126	43
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	144,000	49	45	94	1	8	112	44
PACIFIC	6,482,429	2,895	2,767	5,662	541	887	9,689	1,546
Washington	428,443	377	358	735	118	38	1,387	238
*Seattle	291,640	225	241	466	88	34	795	130
Spokane	80,003	95	104	199	28	4	447	58
Yakima	56,800	57	13	70	2	—	65	40
Oregon	323,281	223	248	471	6	76	965	155
*Portland	295,351	180	238	418	5	75	830	126
Baker	27,930	43	10	53	1	1	85	29
California	5,469,475	2,205	1,997	4,202	364	704	6,956	1,839
*Los Angeles	2,374,021	613	682	1,295	124	143	2,642	283
*San Francisco	368,937	229	279	508	14	62	1,182	102
Fresno	321,000	122	53	175	2	10	190	86
Monterey	130,000	79	41	120	—	29	228	44
Oakland	412,620	168	290	458	46	217	582	87
Orange	413,393	138	83	221	29	17	453	51
Sacramento	265,948	185	73	258	32	57	305	93
San Bernardino	303,201	187	87	274	31	16	227	85
San Diego	336,952	250	92	342	53	22	487	90
San Jose	313,790	108	258	366	20	80	479	47
Santa Rosa	95,852	77	23	100	4	45	113	40
Stockton	133,761	40	36	85	9	6	88	31
Alaska	46,230	40	53	93	45	13	95	60
*Anchorage	25,496	20	16	36	11	7	40	18
Fairbanks	14,775	7	34	41	27	6	42	33
Juneau	5,960	13	3	16	7	—	13	9
Hawaii, Honolulu	215,000	50	111	161	8	56	346	64

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Par- ishes
EASTERN RITES	630,542	577	126	703	39	11	457	523
*Philadelphia	167,800	111	16	127	—	—	201	117
St. Nicholas	18,241	40	13	53	4	—	14	32
Stamford	45,000	63	20	83	4	1	40	40
St. Josephat (Parma)	No separate statistics available							
*Pittsburgh	152,100	85	10	95	—	9	132	80
Parma	27,151	46	10	56	1	—	35	41
Passaic	96,430	97	25	122	5	1	21	91
Van Nuys	7,530	15	3	17	6	—	1	14
St. Maron	50,205	60	3	72	5	—	—	52
Newton	22,987	30	27	56	14	4	3	37
Chaldeans (Ap. Ex.)	43,000	12	—	12	—	—	10	8
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available							
Romanians (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available							
MILITARY ORDINARIATE	2,125,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1984	52,392,934	35,163	22,728	57,891	6,782	7,396	118,827	15,118
Totals 1983	52,040,744	35,356	22,514	57,870	6,866	7,658	120,699	15,839
Totals 1974	48,465,438	36,858	20,654	56,712	—	9,233	139,963	16,433

Dioceses with Interstate Lines

Diocesan lines usually fall within a single state and in some cases include a whole state.

The following dioceses, with their statistics as reported in tables throughout the Almanac, are exceptions.

Norwich, Conn., includes Fisher's Island, N.Y.

Wilmington, Del., includes all of Delaware and nine counties of Maryland.

Baltimore, includes all of Maryland except nine counties under the jurisdiction of Wilmington and five under Washington.

Washington, D.C., includes five counties of Maryland.

Gallup, N.M., has jurisdiction over several counties of Arizona.

Cheyenne, Wyo., includes all of Yellowstone National Park.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS IN U.S. POPULATION

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1984*; figures are as of Jan. 1, 1984. Total general population figures at the end of the table are U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Jan. 1 of the respective years. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.	Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
NEW ENGLAND	5,639,123	12,186,788	46.27	New Jersey	3,040,780	7,412,508	41.14
Maine, Portland	273,282	1,025,090	26.67	*Newark	1,358,400	2,750,900	49.38
New Hampshire				Camden	354,082	1,105,800	30.42
Manchester	290,940	909,610	32.47	Metuchen	436,968	1,004,823	43.49
Vermont, Burlington	150,800	517,000	29.17	Paterson	305,068	971,370	37.50
Massachusetts	2,956,931	5,622,352	52.57	Trenton	934,581	1,519,618	61.58
*Boston	1,936,146	3,657,669	52.95	Pennsylvania	3,682,012	11,825,722	31.14
Fall River	340,000	530,000	64.15	*Philadelphia	1,353,681	3,562,506	38.00
Springfield	261,181	790,725	44.41	Allentown	262,714	1,027,302	25.57
Worcester	328,604	643,968	51.03	Altoona-Johnstown	146,990	654,338	22.46
Rhode Island, Providence	624,141	947,154	65.90	Erie	229,268	901,829	25.50
Connecticut	1,335,988	3,154,642	42.35	Greensburg	223,971	719,664	31.12
*Hartford	798,821	1,762,941	45.31	Harrisburg	207,748	1,723,961	12.06
Bridgeport	335,917	815,740	41.18	Pittsburgh	908,451	2,185,381	41.56
Norwich+	201,261	575,961	34.94	Scranton	348,449	970,771	35.89
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	13,416,767	36,973,426	36.29	SOUTH ATLANTIC	3,325,837	34,294,321	9.69
New York	8,684,826	17,737,195	47.60	Delaware, Wilmington+	125,372	690,608	14.10
*New York	1,839,000	4,880,000	37.68	Maryland, *Baltimore	440,483	2,508,418	17.56
Albany	408,648	1,672,684	27.75	District of Columbia			
Brooklyn	1,364,876	4,122,261	32.94	*Washington+	293,601	2,988,290	10.79
Buffalo	812,498	1,839,430	49.62	Virginia	316,772	5,439,470	5.84
Opdenburg	189,845	295,543	64.24	Arlington	189,371	1,472,000	12.86
Rochester	377,207	1,419,276	26.58	Richmond	127,461	3,954,470	3.22
Rockville Centre	1,206,140	2,900,428	41.58	West Virginia			
Syracuse	306,712	1,207,563	25.37	Wheeling-Charleston	107,318	1,940,844	5.50

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.	Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
North Carolina	111,004	9,871,202	1.00	Alabama	114,536	2,022,670	5.60
Charlotte	59,537	2,101,207	1.92	*Mobile	61,950	1,022,035	4.35
Raleigh	51,547	2,769,995	1.86	Birmingham	92,580	2,400,035	3.10
South Carolina				Mississippi	80,390	2,542,500	3.16
Charleston	70,585	1,375,000	5.09	Biloxi	50,950	633,500	8.02
Georgia	176,250	5,741,722	3.07	Jackson	64,340	1,910,000	3.35
*Atlanta	118,908	3,817,173	3.12				
Savannah	57,342	1,804,550	3.18	WEST NORTH CENTRAL	3,983,471	17,157,964	23.22
Florida	1,504,302	10,621,087	15.20	Minnesota	1,064,837	4,072,371	26.13
*Miami	925,700	2,779,793	34.53	*St. Paul and Minneapolis	574,026	2,173,372	26.44
Orlando	200,000	2,220,000	9.01	Crookston	46,137	230,045	19.30
Palm Beach	No separate statistics available.			Duluth	93,150	435,907	21.37
Pensacola-Tallahassee	45,904	962,227	5.21	New Ulm	71,877	291,014	24.73
St. Augustine	74,486	1,000,000	6.82	St. Cloud	134,120	499,791	27.61
St. Petersburg	228,212	2,469,027	13.70	Wadena	124,811	522,963	23.86
Venice	No separate statistics available.			Iowa	564,081	2,909,036	19.36
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10,436,512	41,631,231	25.07	*Dubuque	242,119	986,048	24.55
Ohio	2,380,087	10,944,104	21.82	Davenport	110,900	733,501	15.12
*Cincinnati	680,779	2,770,516	24.58	Des Moines	80,608	607,726	13.26
Cleveland	882,830	2,941,702	30.00	Sioux City	111,464	512,801	21.73
Columbus	190,815	1,940,323	9.83	Missouri	780,447	4,907,400	15.90
Steubenville	61,000	941,000	6.48	*St. Louis	942,635	1,919,042	49.13
Toledo	345,045	1,486,614	23.21	Jefferson City	33,033	739,502	4.46
Youngstown	257,627	1,363,616	18.89	Kansas City-St. Joseph	144,971	1,360,061	10.66
Indiana	724,040	5,439,438	13.31	Springfield			
*Indianapolis	200,022	2,127,015	9.40	Cape Girardeau	47,809	987,724	4.84
Evansville	80,906	665,021	12.16	North Dakota	179,082	682,023	26.26
Fl. Wayne-S. Bend	140,686	1,044,002	13.57	Bismarck	70,514	280,310	25.17
Gary	106,022	735,000	14.42	Fargo	101,668	383,223	26.53
Lafayette	91,723	1,065,100	8.61	South Dakota	134,019	682,206	19.64
Illinois	2,580,350	11,675,000	22.10	Rapid City	34,140	178,208	19.16
*Chicago	2,360,316	5,002,562	47.18	Sioux Falls	90,870	405,000	22.44
Belleville	121,754	850,250	14.17	Nebraska	234,312	1,560,229	15.02
Joliet	420,000	1,250,000	33.60	*Omaha	209,517	750,502	27.91
Peoria	221,576	1,501,917	14.75	Grand Island	94,539	396,000	23.88
Rockford	225,000	1,027,342	22.83	Lincoln	70,294	511,043	13.74
Springfield	192,206	1,144,600	16.80	Kansas	347,843	2,302,002	15.12
Michigan	2,207,212	9,141,038	24.15	*Kansas City	147,000	982,000	15.07
*Detroit	1,406,905	4,302,312	32.70	Dodge City	39,747	222,794	17.84
Gaylord	80,000	391,000	20.46	Salina	61,023	340,387	17.92
Grand Rapids	158,947	906,402	17.53	Wichita	190,015	860,021	22.09
Kalamazoo	96,401	862,011	11.17				
Lansing	246,096	1,502,044	16.38	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4,227,466	22,994,990	18.42
Marquette	87,147	320,028	27.23	Arkansas, Little Rock	52,127	2,264,007	2.30
Saginaw	161,071	713,420	22.58	Louisiana	1,224,950	4,115,628	29.76
Wisconsin	1,586,004	4,739,321	33.46	*New Orleans	323,051	1,204,512	26.82
*Milwaukee	694,311	2,020,552	34.35	Alexandria-Greenville	81,280	1,082,130	7.51
Green Bay	350,220	736,024	47.58	Baton Rouge	190,007	717,000	26.50
La Crosse	225,001	751,200	29.95	Bismarck-Thibodaux	123,150	202,000	60.97
Madison	225,548	602,794	37.42	Lafayette	221,301	580,004	38.15
Superior	91,223	348,738	26.17	Lake Charles	95,568	226,045	42.13
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	7,115,414	14,462,368	4.92	Oklahoma	120,000	2,014,500	5.96
Kentucky	281,113	3,807,000	7.38	*Oklahoma City	94,106	1,757,000	5.36
*Cincinnati	213,580	1,301,004	16.42	Tulsa	55,000	1,266,000	4.34
Covington	113,740	1,501,000	7.58	Texas	2,900,070	14,579,910	19.91
Owensboro	93,703	780,000	12.01	*San Antonio	491,918	1,400,000	35.13
Timonee	121,473	4,278,469	2.84	Amarillo	36,739	354,000	10.37
Memphis	44,000	1,000,000	4.40	Austin	120,120	1,200,794	10.00
Nashville	77,473	3,378,469	2.30	Beaumont	62,307	678,740	9.18

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.	Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Texas				Washington			
Brownsville	416,348	537,607	77.44	Spokane	80,003	574,023	13.94
Corpus Christi	314,812	596,393	52.79	Yakima	56,800	392,500	14.47
Dallas	200,916	2,923,460	6.87	Oregon	323,281	2,633,047	12.28
El Paso	184,632	540,162	34.18	*Portland	295,351	2,278,947	12.96
Fort Worth	113,357	1,541,937	7.35	Baker	27,930	354,100	7.89
Galveston-Houston	608,498	3,402,028	17.89	California	5,469,475	24,769,972	22.08
Lubbock	51,817	451,330	11.48	*Los Angeles	2,374,021	8,642,900	27.47
San Angelo	71,440	604,958	11.81	*San Francisco	368,937	1,523,032	24.22
Victoria	91,486	223,100	41.01	Fresno	321,000	1,463,878	21.93
MOUNTAIN	1,910,433	11,796,135	16.20	Monterey	130,000	650,000	20.00
Montana	131,117	755,465	17.36	Oakland	412,620	1,826,717	22.59
Great Falls-Billings	66,092	351,858	18.78	Orange	413,393	2,036,390	20.30
Helena	65,025	403,607	16.11	Sacramento	265,948	2,095,695	12.69
Idaho, Boise	74,356	989,000	7.52	San Bernardino	303,201	1,774,700	17.08
Wyoming, Cheyenne	62,000	460,000	13.48	San Diego	336,952	2,015,689	16.72
Colorado	422,969	2,820,905	14.99	San Jose	313,790	1,371,300	22.88
*Denver	268,686	2,036,806	13.19	Santa Rosa	95,852	628,371	15.30
Colorado Springs	65,000	325,000	20.00	Stockton	133,761	741,300	18.04
Pueblo	89,283	459,099	19.45	Alaska	46,230	459,201	10.07
New Mexico	488,261	1,520,340	32.12	*Anchorage	25,495	275,000	9.27
*Santa Fe	323,906	800,000	40.49	Fairbanks	14,775	125,000	11.82
Gallup+	45,411	355,340	12.78	Juneau	5,960	59,201	10.07
Las Cruces	118,944	365,000	32.59	Hawaii, Honolulu	215,000	1,000,000	21.50
Arizona	522,001	2,799,700	18.64	EASTERN RITES	630,542	—	—
Phoenix	281,515	1,870,200	15.05	MILITARY			
Tucson	240,486	929,500	25.87	ORDINARIATE	2,125,000	—	—
Utah, Salt Lake City	65,729	1,560,000	4.21	TOTALS 1984	52,392,934	234,883,707	22.31
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	144,000	890,725	16.17	Totals 1983	52,088,744	233,267,000	22.33
PACIFIC	6,482,429	32,919,881	19.69	Totals 1974	48,465,438	211,216,000	22.95
Washington	428,443	4,057,661	10.56				
*Seattle	291,640	3,091,138	9.43				

INFANT BAPTISMS AND CONVERTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1984*; figures as of Jan. 1, 1984. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
NEW ENGLAND	83,594	3,438	New York		
Maine, Portland	4,458	486	Buffalo	9,892	558
New Hampshire, Manchester	5,127	319	Ogdensburg	3,359	255
Vermont, Burlington	2,551	194	Rochester	3,210	634
Massachusetts	44,513	1,412	Rockville Centre	19,329	284
*Boston	28,677	846	Syracuse	7,182	528
Fall River	5,603	153	New Jersey	44,098	1,669
Springfield	5,223	244	*Newark	17,715	458
Worcester	5,010	169	Camden	5,276	360
Rhode Island, Providence	7,561	312	Metuchen	5,749	177
Connecticut	19,384	715	Paterson	6,741	219
*Hartford	11,580	380	Trenton	8,617	455
Bridgeport	4,736	127	Pennsylvania	57,185	5,359
Norwich+	3,068	208	*Philadelphia	21,282	1,840
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	216,581	11,365	Allentown	4,184	173
New York	115,298	4,337	Altoona-Johnstown	2,501	313
*New York	32,168	1,388	Erie	4,000	561
Albany	6,700	—	Greensburg	3,062	441
Brooklyn	33,458	690	Harrisburg	4,318	770
			Pittsburgh	12,205	920
			Scranton	5,633	341

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts	Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
SOUTH ATLANTIC	62,368	9,835	Kentucky		
Delaware, Wilmington+	2,895	144	Covington	2,297	386
Maryland, *Baltimore	8,933	1,262	Owensboro	1,169	441
District of Columbia, *Washington+	6,867	977	Tennessee	2,509	972
Virginia	7,176	1,278	Memphis	891	429
Arlington	4,179	533	Nashville	1,618	543
Richmond	2,907	745	Alabama	2,281	858
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	1,789	613	*Mobile	1,213	435
North Carolina	2,538	861	Birmingham	1,068	423
Charlotte	1,284	502	Mississippi	2,144	637
Raleigh	1,254	359	Biloxi	1,219	274
South Carolina, Charleston	1,641	448	Jackson	925	363
Georgia	3,831	1,097			
*Atlanta	2,661	609	WEST NORTH CENTRAL	75,797	12,449
Savannah	1,170	488	Minnesota	22,944	2,343
Florida	26,698	3,155	*St. Paul and Minneapolis	12,217	1,162
*Miami	15,485	1,208	Crookston	956	143
Orlando	3,979	676	Duluth	1,734	183
Palm Beach	No separate statistics available.		New Ulm	1,687	182
Pensacola-Tallahassee	1,006	299	St. Cloud	3,520	217
St. Augustine	1,451	271	Winona	2,830	355
St. Petersburg	4,687	701	Iowa	11,845	2,055
Venice	No separate statistics available.		*Dubuque	4,602	667
			Davenport	2,667	527
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	176,186	25,115	Des Moines	1,973	528
Ohio	38,490	8,287	Sioux City	2,603	333
*Cincinnati	9,762	1,520	Missouri	14,876	3,783
Cleveland	13,251	3,900	*St. Louis	9,826	1,656
Columbus	3,891	1,052	Jefferson City	1,448	379
Steubenville	1,250	265	Kansas City-St. Joseph	2,712	1,066
Toledo	6,047	932	Springfield-Cape Girardeau	890	682
Youngstown	4,289	620	North Dakota	4,322	332
Indiana	14,219	3,389	Bismarck	2,072	211
*Indianapolis	4,493	1,392	Fargo	2,250	121
Evansville	2,069	430	South Dakota	3,303	838
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	2,852	630	Rapid City	1,105	315
Gary	3,113	456	Sioux Falls	2,198	523
Lafayette	1,692	481	Nebraska	7,796	1,395
Illinois	59,044	5,937	*Omaha	4,746	708
*Chicago	35,631	2,533	Grand Island	1,370	277
Bellefonte	2,285	689	Lincoln	1,680	410
Joliet	8,218	560	Kansas	10,711	1,804
Peoria	4,366	1,040	*Kansas City	3,088	634
Rockford	4,896	607	Dodge City	1,049	186
Springfield	3,648	508	Salina	1,531	279
Michigan	37,016	5,142	Wichita	5,043	705
*Detroit	20,720	2,027			
Gaylord	1,546	265	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	110,139	9,773
Grand Rapids	3,900	782	Arkansas, Little Rock	1,237	473
Kalamazoo	1,647	385	Louisiana	28,706	2,495
Lansing	4,627	1,083	*New Orleans	10,331	840
Marquette	1,615	185	Alexandria-Shreveport	2,053	455
Saginaw	2,961	415	Baton Rouge	3,888	489
Wisconsin	27,417	2,360	Houma-Thibodaux	2,620	90
*Milwaukee	12,301	842	Lafayette	7,452	252
Green Bay	4,994	324	Lake Charles	2,362	369
La Crosse	4,430	546	Oklahoma	3,366	1,168
Madison	3,614	442	*Oklahoma City	2,177	765
Superior	2,018	206	Tulsa	1,189	403
			Texas	76,830	5,637
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	14,491	4,681	*San Antonio	13,224	405
Kentucky	7,557	1,614	Amarillo	1,472	142
*Louisville	4,001	787			

Section, State	Infant		Section, State	Infant	
Diocese	Baptisms	Converts	Diocese	Baptisms	Converts
Texas			Oregon		
Austin	4,357	517	*Portland	4,137	1,075
Beaumont	2,376	391	Baker	753	243
Brownsville	8,436	289	California	144,503	8,300
Corpus Christi	7,668	210	*Los Angeles	66,021	2,460
Dallas	6,765	1,175	*San Francisco	7,507	973
El Paso	6,042	85	Fresno	12,197	451
Fort Worth	3,633	628	Monterey	3,841	225
Galveston-Houston	14,731	1,411	Oakland	7,310	653
Lubbock	2,453	80	Orange	10,274	828
San Angelo	3,343	165	Sacramento	6,679	805
Victoria	2,330	139	San Bernardino	7,728	701
MOUNTAIN	49,561	4,783	San Diego	9,256	645
Montana	3,153	619	San Jose	7,735	469
Great Falls-Billings	1,094	254	Santa Rosa	2,285	244
Helena	1,459	365	Stockton	3,500	246
Idaho, Boise	2,123	448	Alaska	1,406	188
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	1,502	226	*Anchorage	761	134
Colorado	11,842	1,174	Fairbanks	483	33
*Denver	9,301	973	Juneau	162	21
Colorado Springs	—	—	Hawaii, Honolulu	4,881	369
Pueblo	2,541	201	EASTERN RITES	4,830	439
New Mexico	12,792	736	*Philadelphia	736	29
*Santa Fe	7,358	411	St. Nicholas (Chicago)	305	13
Gallup+	1,260	213	Stamford	324	9
Las Cruces	4,174	112	St. Josaphat (Parma)	No separate statistics available.	
Arizona	13,393	944	*Pittsburgh	590	151
Phoenix	7,672	650	Parma	624	87
Tucson	5,721	294	Passaic	528	46
Utah, Salt Lake City	1,906	354	Van Nuys	76	21
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	2,680	282	St. Maron	565	40
PACIFIC	165,428	12,171	Newton	367	43
Washington	9,748	1,996	Chaldeans (Ap. Ex.)	717	—
*Seattle	6,192	1,447	Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	—	—
Spokane	1,698	380	Romanians (Ap. Ex.)	—	—
Yakima	1,658	180	MILITARY ORDINARIATE	16,042	1,897
			TOTALS 1984	975,017	95,346
			Totals 1983	965,049	94,251
			Totals 1976	916,564	74,741

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE CHURCH IN THE U.S.

(Principal source: *The Official Catholic Directory*, 1984. Comparisons are with figures reported in the previous edition.)

Catholic Population: 52,392,934; increase, 304,190.

Percent of total population, 22.3 (no change).

Jurisdictions: 33 archdioceses, 147 dioceses, 3 apostolic exarchates; the Military Vicariate.

Cardinals: 7 (3 head archiepiscopal sees, 1 is a Roman Curia official, 3 are retired). As of Aug. 27, 1984.

Archbishops: 58. Diocesan, in U.S., 33 (includes 3 cardinals); coadjutor, 1; titular, 2; retired, 14 (includes 3 cardinals); serving outside U.S., 8. As of Aug. 27, 1984.

Bishops: 380. Diocesan, in U.S., 140; coadjutor, 2; exarchs, 3; auxiliaries, 100; retired, 93; serving outside U.S., 41. As of Aug. 27, 1984.

Priests: 57,891; increase, 21. Diocesan or secular priests, 35,163 (decrease, 193); religious order priests, 22,728 (increase, 214).

Permanent Deacons: 6,702; increase, 636.

Brothers: 7,596; decrease, 62.

Sisters: 118,027; decrease, 2,672.

Seminarians: 11,262; decrease, 792. Diocesan seminarians, 7,486 (decrease, 560); religious order seminarians, 3,776 (decrease, 232).

Infant Baptisms: 975,017; increase, 9,968.

Converts: 95,346; increase, 1,095.

Marriages: 347,973; increase, 528.

Deaths: 421,032; increase, 6,572.

Parishes: 19,118; increase, 79.

Seminaries, Diocesan: 86 (no change).

Religious Seminaries, Novitiates, Scholasticates: 233; decrease, 1.

Colleges and Universities: 239; students, 560,835.

High Schools: 1,456; decrease, 14. Students, 801,440; decrease, 12,628.

Elementary Schools: 8,009; increase, 40. Students, 2,220,964; decrease, 47,489.

Teachers: 170,714; increase, 2,332. Priests, 4,613 (decrease, 105); scholastics, 151 (decrease, 11);

brothers, 2,756 (decrease, 128); sisters, 31,521

(decrease, 1,789); lay teachers, 131,673 (increase, 4,365).

Public School Students in Religious Instruction Programs: 4,067,477; decrease, 137,836. High school students, 961,196 (decrease, 25,511); elementary school students, 3,106,281 (decrease, 112,325).

CATHEDRALS IN THE UNITED STATES

A cathedral is the principal church in a diocese, the one in which the bishop has his seat (*cathedra*). He is the actual rector, although many functions of the church, which usually serves a parish, are the responsibility of a priest serving as the administrator. Because of the dignity of a cathedral, the dates of its dedication and its patronal feast are observed throughout a diocese.

The pope's cathedral, the Basilica of St. John Lateran, is the highest-ranking church in the world.

(Archdioceses are indicated by asterisk.)

Albany, N.Y.: Immaculate Conception.

Alexandria-Shreveport, La.: St. Francis Xavier. (Alexandria); St. John Berchmans (Shreveport Co-Cathedral).

Allentown, Pa.: St. Catherine of Siena.

Altoona-Johnstown, Pa.: Blessed Sacrament (Altoona); St. John Gualbert (Johnstown Co-Cathedral).

Amarillo, Tex.: St. Laurence.

Anchorage,* Alaska: Holy Family.

Arlington, Va.: St. Thomas More.

Atlanta,* Ga.: Christ the King.

Austin, Tex.: St. Mary (Immaculate Conception).

Baker, Ore.: St. Francis de Sales.

Baltimore,* Md.: Mary Our Queen; Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Co-Cathedral).

Baton Rouge, La.: St. Joseph.

Beaumont, Tex.: St. Anthony (of Padua).

Belleville, Ill.: St. Peter.

Biloxi, Miss.: Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Birmingham, Ala.: St. Paul.

Bismarck, N.D.: Holy Spirit.

Boise, Ida.: St. John the Evangelist.

Boston,* Mass.: Holy Cross.

Bridgeport, Conn.: St. Augustine.

Brooklyn, N.Y.: St. James (Minor Basilica).

Brownsville, Tex.: Immaculate Conception.

Buffalo, N.Y.: St. Joseph.

Burlington, Vt.: Immaculate Conception.

Camden, N.J.: Immaculate Conception.

Charleston, S.C.: St. John the Baptist.

Charlotte, N.C.: St. Patrick.

Cheyenne, Wyo.: St. Mary.

Chicago,* Ill.: Holy Name (of Jesus).

Cincinnati,* Ohio: St. Peter in Chains.

Cleveland, Ohio: St. John the Evangelist.

Colorado Springs, Colo.: St. Mary

Columbus, Ohio: St. Joseph.

Corpus Christi, Tex.: Corpus Christi.

Covington, Ky.: Basilica of the Assumption.

Crookston, Minn.: Immaculate Conception.

Dallas, Tex.: Cathedral-Santuario de Guadalupe.

Davenport, Ia.: Sacred Heart.

Hospitals: 731; increase, 2. Patients treated, 37,204,944; decrease 1,080,249.

Nurses' Schools: 124; decrease, 1. Students, 22,915; increase, 1,599.

Homes for Aged: 597; increase, 18. Residents, 75,135; increase, 2,428.

Orphanages: 174; resident children, 10,860. Children in foster homes, 14,494.

Denver,* Colo.: Immaculate Conception (Minor Basilica).

Des Moines, Ia.: St. Ambrose.

Detroit,* Mich.: Blessed Sacrament.

Dodge City, Kans.: Sacred Heart.

Dubuque,* Ia.: St. Raphael.

Duluth, Minn.: Holy Rosary.

El Paso, Tex.: St. Patrick.

Erie, Pa.: St. Peter.

Evansville, Ind.: Most Holy Trinity (Pro-Cathedral).

Fairbanks, Alaska: Sacred Heart.

Fall River, Mass.: St. Mary of the Assumption.

Fargo, N.D.: St. Mary.

Fort Wayne-S. Bend, Ind.: Immaculate Conception (Fort Wayne); St. Matthew (South Bend Co-Cathedral).

Fort Worth, Tex.: St. Patrick.

Fresno, Calif.: St. John the Baptist.

Gallup, N.M.: Sacred Heart.

Galveston-Houston, Tex.: St. Mary (Minor Basilica, Galveston); Sacred Heart (Houston Co-Cathedral).

Gary, Ind.: Holy Angels.

Gaylord, Mich.: St. Mary, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.

Grand Island, Nebr.: Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary.

Grand Rapids, Mich.: St. Andrew.

Great Falls-Billings, Mont.: St. Ann (Great Falls); St. Patrick (Billings Co-Cathedral).

Green Bay, Wis.: St. Francis Xavier.

Greensburg, Pa.: Blessed Sacrament.

Harrisburg, Pa.: St. Patrick.

Hartford,* Conn.: St. Joseph.

Helena, Mont.: St. Helena.

Honolulu, Hawaii: Our Lady of Peace.

Houma-Thibodaux, La.: St. Francis de Sales (Houma); St. Joseph (Thibodaux Co-Cathedral).

Indianapolis,* Ind.: Sts. Peter and Paul.

Jackson, Miss.: St. Peter.

Jefferson City, Mo.: St. Joseph.

Joliet, Ill.: St. Raymond Nonnatus.

Juneau, Alaska: Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Kalamazoo, Mich.: St. Augustine.

Kansas City,* Kans.: St. Peter the Apostle.

Kansas City-St. Joseph, Mo.: Immaculate Conception (Kansas City); St. Joseph (St. Joseph Co-Cathedral).

La Crosse, Wis.: St. Joseph.

Lafayette, Ind.: St. Mary.

Lafayette, La.: St. John the Evangelist.

Lake Charles, La.: Immaculate Conception.

Lansing, Mich.: St. Mary.

MEMBERSHIP OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF MEN

(Principal source: *Annuario Pontificio*. Statistics as of Jan. 1, 1983, unless indicated otherwise.)

Listed below are world membership statistics of institutes of men of pontifical right with 500 or more members; the number of priests is in parentheses. Also listed are institutes with less than 500 members with houses in the United States.

Jesuits (19,106)	25,990	Little Workers of Divine Providence (1981) (747)	1,075
Franciscans (Friars Minor) (14,026)	20,262	Missionaries of Holy Family (752)	1,047
Salesians (10,983)	16,869	Consolata Missionaries (816)	1,028
Franciscans (Capuchins) (8,464)	11,849	Ministers of Sick (Camillians) (648)	996
Brothers of Christian Schools	10,039	Mill Hill Missionaries (805)	979
Benedictines (6,027)	9,613	Oblates of St. Francis de Sales (1981) (719)	958
Dominicans (5,593)	7,325	Franciscans (Third Order Regular) (597)	891
Marist Brothers	6,662	Maryknollers (749)	888
Redemptorists (4,884)	6,608	LaSalette Missionaries (628)	884
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (4,484)	5,833	Xaverian Missionaries (668)	884
Society of the Divine Word (3,298)	5,387	Columbans (830)	883
Franciscans (Conventuals) (2,675)	4,065	Canons Regular of St. Augustine (691)	858
Vincentians (3,591)	3,992	Legionaries of Christ (159)	794
Holy Spirit, Congregation (2,693)	3,726	Scalabrinians (598)	751
Augustinians (2,579)	3,409	Congregation of St. Joseph (566)	746
Discalced Carmelites (2,365)	3,338	Mercedarians (523)	745
Trappists (1,418)	3,013	Missionaries of the Most Precious Blood (572)	717
Passionists (2,285)	2,983	Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions (584)	714
White Fathers (2,517)	2,900	Brothers of the Immaculate Conception (6)	649
Claretians (1,927)	2,898	Trinitarians (1981) (402)	603
Christian Brothers	2,707	Brothers of Our Lady of Mercy	598
Priests of the Sacred Heart (1,916)	2,705	Paris Foreign Mission Society (563)	565
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (1,804)	2,460	Crosier Fathers and Brothers (424)	547
Pallottines (1,484)	2,189	Missionaries of St. Francis de Sales of Annecy (322)	536
Marianists (613)	2,042	Sulpicians (520)	520
Holy Cross, Congregation (941)	2,025	Eudists (446)	517
Carmelites (Ancient Observance) (1,547)	2,021	Barnabites (381)	503
Marists (1,582)	1,924	Servants of Charity (378)	497
Combonian Missionaries of the Heart of Jesus (1,297)	1,893	Resurrection, Congregation of (343)	459
Brothers of the Sacred Heart (58)	1,878	Congr. of St. Basil (Canada) (414)	457
Hospitallers of St. John of God (120)	1,680	Somascan Fathers (309)	448
Piarists (1,320)	1,668	Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes	446
Brothers of Christian Instruction	1,556	Mariannhill Missionaries (265)	444
Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (1,258)	1,534	St. Patrick's Mission Society (395)	442
Cistercians (Common Observance) (894)	1,454	Society of Christ (256)	441
Carmelites of BVM (897)	1,430	Xaverian Brothers	437
Sacred Hearts, Congregation (Picpus) (1,182)	1,423	Oratorians (326)	424
Brothers of Christian Instruction of St. Gabriel (32)	1,339	Stigmatine Fathers and Brothers (343)	413
Montfort Missionaries (1,024)	1,327	Order of St. Basil the Great (Basilians of St. Josaphat) (286)	401
Society of African Missions (1,185)	1,309	Carthusians (221)	400
Premonstratensians (1,014)	1,307	Rosminians (300)	397
Augustinians (Recollects) (952)	1,246	Oblates of St. Joseph (266)	389
Salvatorians (835)	1,240	Marian Fathers and Brothers (223)	381
Assumptionists (980)	1,195	Missionaries of the Holy Spirit (224)	353
Servants of Mary (925)	1,194	Bethlehem Missionaries (247)	315
Blessed Sacrament, Congr. of (798)	1,154	Rogationists (188)	304
Society of St. Paul (527)	1,142	Order of St. Paul the First Hermit (133)	282
Viatorians (437)	1,099	Paulists (243)	278
		Little Brothers of Jesus (74)	265
		Brothers of St. Patrick	220
		Vocationist Fathers (150)	203

Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity (1981) (149)	201
Atonement Friars (131)	200
Josephite Fathers (S.S.J.) (171)	198
Alexian Brothers (1)	181
Presentation Brothers	178
Sons of the Holy Family (124)	171
Josephites (C.J.) (118)	151
Theatines (105)	141
Bros. of Poor of St. Francis (3)	121
Basilian Salvatorian Fathers (1977) (84)	121

Glenmary Missioners (74)	116
Brothers of Mercy	112
Society of St. Edmund (1981) (86)	105
Franciscan Bros. of Holy Cross (3)	95
Camaldolese (30)	83
Congr. of Sacerdotal Fraternity (40)	78
Clerics Regular Minor (Adorno Fathers) (33)	43
Servants of Holy Paraclete (34)	42
Mekhitarist Order of Vienna (20)	24
Fathers of Mercy (6)	7

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: Catholic Almanac survey; *Official Catholic Directory*.)

Africa, Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of (Sisters of Africa), S.A.: Founded 1869, at Algiers, Algeria, by Cardinal Lavigerie; in U.S., 1929. General motherhouse, Frascati, Italy; U.S. headquarters, 5335 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011. Medical, educational, catechetical and social work in Africa.

Agnes, Sisters of St., C.S.A.: Founded 1858, in U.S., by Caspar Rehrl. General motherhouse, 475 Gillett St., Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Education, health care, social services.

Ann, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1834, in Italy; in U.S., 1952. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy; U.S. headquarters, Mount St. Ann, Ebsenburg, Pa. 15931.

Anne, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1850, at Vaudreuil, Que., Canada; in U.S., 1866. General motherhouse, Lachine, Que., Canada; U.S. address, 720 Boston Post Rd., Marlboro, Mass. 01752. Retreat work, pastoral ministry, religious education.

Anthony, Missionary Servants of St., M.S.S.A.: Founded 1929, in U.S., by Rev. Peter Baque. General motherhouse, 100 Peter Baque Rd., San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Social work.

Apostolate, Sisters Auxiliaries of the, A.A.: Founded 1903, in Canada; in U.S., 1911. General motherhouse, 689 Maple Terr., Monongah, W. Va. 26554. Education, nursing.

Assumption, Little Sisters of the, L.S.A.: Founded 1865, in France; in U.S., 1891. General motherhouse, Paris, France; U.S. provincialate, 1195 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028. Social work, nursing, family life education.

Assumption, Religious of the, R.A.: Founded 1839, in France; in U.S., 1919. Generalate, Paris, France; U.S. province, 227 N. Bowman Ave., Merion, Pa. 19066. Educational work.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Sisters of the, S.A.S.V.: Founded 1853, in Canada; in U.S., 1891. General motherhouse, Nicolet, Que., Canada; American province, North Main St., Box 128, Petersham, Mass. 01366. Education, mission, pastoral ministry.

Augustinian Sisters, Servants of Jesus and Mary, Congregation of, As.S.J.M.: Generalate, Rome, Italy; U.S. foundation, St. John School, Brandenburg, Ky. 40108.

Basil the Great, Sisters of St. (Pittsburgh Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, by

St. Basil the Great. Motherhouse, Mount St. Macrina. 500 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa. 15401. Education, health care.

Basil the Great, Sisters of the Order of St. (Ukrainian Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, in Cappadocia, by St. Basil the Great and his sister St. Macrina; in U.S., 1911. Generalate, Rome, Italy; U.S. motherhouse, 710 Fox Chase Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111. Education.

Benedict, Sisters of the Order of St., O.S.B.: Our Lady of Mount Caritas Monastery (founded 1979, Ashford, Conn.), Seckar Rd., Ashford, Conn. 06278. Contemplative.

Benedict, Sisters of the Order of St. (of the Congregation of Solesmes), O.S.B.: U.S. establishment, 1981, in Burlington diocese. Monastery of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Westfield, Vt. 05874. Cloistered, papal enclosure.

Benedictine Nuns of the Primitive Observance, O.S.B.: Founded c. 529, in Italy; in U.S., 1948. Abbey of Regina Laudis, Flanders Rd., Bethlehem, Conn. 06751. Cloistered.

Benedictine Sisters, O.S.B.: Founded c. 529, in Italy; in U.S., 1852. General motherhouse, Eichstatt, Bavaria, Germany. U.S. addresses: St. Vincent's Archabbey, Latrobe, Pa. 15650; St. Emma's Retreat House and Convent, 1001 Harvey St., Greensburg, Pa. 15601; St. Walburga Convent, 6717 S. Boulder Rd., Boulder, Colo. 80302.

Benedictine Sisters (Bedford, N.H.), O.S.B.: Founded 1627, in Lithuania as cloistered community; reformed 1918 as active community; established in U.S. 1957, by Mother M. Raphaela Simonis. Regina Pacis, 333 Wallace Rd., Bedford, N.H. 03102.

Benedictine Sisters, Missionary, O.S.B.: Founded 1885. Generalate, Rome, Italy; U.S. motherhouse, 300 N. 18th St., Norfolk, Nebr. 68701.

Benedictine Sisters, Olivetan, O.S.B.: Founded 1887, in U.S. General motherhouse, Holy Angels Convent, Jonesboro, Ark. 72401. Educational, hospital work.

Benedictine Sisters of Perpetual Adoration of Pontifical Jurisdiction, Congregation of the, O.S.B.: Founded in U.S., 1874, from Maria Rickenbach, Switzerland. General motherhouse, 8300 Morganford Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63123.

Benedictine Sisters of Pontifical Jurisdiction, O.S.B.: Founded c. 529, in Italy. No general motherhouse in U.S. Three federations.

• Federation of St. Scholastica (1922). Pres., Sis-

MISSIONARY ACTIVITY OF THE CHURCH

UNITED STATES FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

Data on U.S. foreign missionary personnel in the following tables were gathered by, and are reproduced with permission of, the United States Catholic Mission Association, 1233 Lawrence St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

For additional information about the Church in mission areas, see News Events and other Almanac entries.

Field Distribution, 1984

Under this and following headings, Alaska, Hawaii, etc., are considered abroad because they are outside the 48 contiguous states.

Africa: 967 (501 men, 466 women). Largest numbers in Kenya, 183; Tanzania, 159; Ghana, 90; Zambia, 85; Nigeria, 60.

Near East: 84 (56 men, 28 women). Largest numbers in Israel, 44; Egypt, 21; Lebanon, 8.

Far East: 1,420 (980 men, 440 women). Largest numbers in Philippines, 369; Japan, 308; Taiwan, 163; Korea, 142; India, 110; Hong Kong, 74.

Oceania: 644 (324 men, 320 women). Largest groups in Papua New Guinea, 205; Hawaii, 194; Australia, 71; Mariana Islands, 52; Caroline Islands, 39; Samoa, 29.

Europe: 29 (16 men, 13 women). Largest groups in Sweden, 11; Finland, 9; Denmark, 6.

North America: 329 (141 men, 188 women). Largest group in Alaska, 173; Canada, 148.

Caribbean Islands: 513 (277 men, 236 women). Largest groups in Puerto Rico, 230; Jamaica, 110; Bahamas, 45; Haiti, 42.

Central America: 650 (383 men, 267 women). Largest groups in Mexico, 199; Guatemala, 157.

South America: 1,498 (788 men, 710 women). Largest groups in Peru, 450; Brazil, 440; Bolivia, 220; Chile, 168.

TOTAL: 6,134 (3,466 men, 2,668 women).

Men Religious, 1984

Eighty-seven mission-sending groups had 3,192 priests and brothers in overseas assignments.

Jesuits: 552 in 44 countries; largest group, 86 in the Philippines.

Maryknoll Fathers: 537 in 26 countries; largest group, 53 in Tanzania.

Franciscans (O.F.M.): 201 in 27 countries; largest group, 63 in Brazil.

Divine Word Missionaries: 153 in 13 countries; largest group, 53 in Papua New Guinea.

Redemptorists: 147 in 8 countries; largest group, 58 in Brazil.

Oblates of Mary Immaculate: 135 in 18 countries; largest group, 26 in Brazil.

Capuchins (O.F.M. Cap): 135 in 10 countries; largest group, 33 in Papua New Guinea.

Marianists: 122 in 15 countries; largest group, 31 in Hawaii.

Benedictines: 87 in 15 countries; largest group, 21 in Guatemala.

Conventual Franciscans (O.F.M. Conv): 66 in 9 countries; largest group, 16 in Canada.

Brothers of the Christian Schools: 64 in 15 countries; largest group, 19 in the Philippines.

Columbans: 61 in 11 countries; largest group, 24 in the Philippines.

Holy Cross Fathers: 60 in 10 countries; largest group, 19 in Bangladesh.

Dominicans: 59 in 9 countries; largest group, 16 in Nigeria.

Holy Cross Brothers: 53 in 7 countries; largest group, 19 in Brazil.

Holy Ghost Fathers: 50 in 9 countries; largest group, 19 in Tanzania.

Passionists: 44 in 5 countries; largest group, 21 in the Philippines.

Vincentians: 42 in 7 countries; largest group, 19 in Panama.

La Salette Missionaries: 37 in 5 countries; largest group, 12 in Argentina.

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart: 32 in 4 countries; largest group, 23 in Papua New Guinea.

Augustinians: 31 in 3 countries; largest group, 20 in Peru.

Marist Fathers: 30 in 8 countries; largest group, 10 in Hawaii.

Salesians: 27 in 10 countries; largest group, 11 in Canada.

White Fathers: 24 in 9 countries; largest group, 5 each in Uganda and Ghana.

Brothers of the Sacred Heart: 24 in 4 countries; largest group, 11 in Zambia.

Marist Brothers: 21 in 6 countries; largest group, 9 in the Philippines.

Missionhurst-CICM: 20 in 9 countries; largest group, 7 in the Dominican Republic.

Congregation of Christian Brothers: 20 in 3 countries; largest group, 17 in Peru.

Fifty-nine other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Diocesan Priests, 1984

One hundred and 87 diocesan priests from 79 dioceses were in overseas assignments in 1984.

The largest groups were from Boston (18 in 4 countries) and St. Louis (9 in 2 countries).

Forty-five of the diocesan priests in overseas assignments were members of the Missionary Society of St. James the Apostle, founded by Cardinal Richard J. Cushing of Boston in 1958. Its director is Rev. George F. Emerson, 24 Clark St., Boston, Mass. 02109.

Eighteen other diocesan priests in overseas assignments were working as priest associates with the Maryknoll Fathers, whose headquarters are in Maryknoll, New York 10545.

Sisters, 1984

Two hundred and 20 mission-sending groups had 2,492 sisters in overseas assignments.

Maryknoll Sisters: 369 in 25 countries; largest group, 48 in Hawaii.

U.S. FOREIGN MISSIONARIES, 1960-1984

Year	Diocesan Priests	Religious Priests	Religious Brothers	Religious Sisters	Seminarians	Lay Persons	Total
1960	14	2018	575	2827	170	178	6782
1962	31	3172	730	2764	132	287	7146
1964	80	3438	782	3137	157	532	8126
1966	215	3731	901	3706	201	540	9093
1968	282	3727	860	4150	208	419	9636
1970	373	3117	664	3834	90	303	8373
1972+	246	3182	634	3121	97	378	7606
1973	237	3013*		3012		529	7001
1974	220	3084	620	2916	201	458	7418
1975	197	3023	660	2850	85	344	7140
1976	190	2961	601	2840	68	267	7010
1977	182	2861	630	2781	42	243	6760
1978	166	2760	610	2673	43	279	6601
1979	187	2800	582	2568	50	258	6435
1980	188	2750	582	2502	50	221	6393
1981	187	2702	584	2574	43	234	6324
1982	178	2668	578	2560	44	217	6245
1983	174	2688	580	2540	48	247	6246
1984	187	2803	549	2482	40	283	6134

+A corrected total for 1972 should read 7837, indicating losses of 436 from 1970 to 1972 and 246 from 1972 to 1973.

*Includes religious brothers and seminarians.

FIELD DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS, 1960-1984

Year	Africa	Far East	Near East	Oceania	Europe	N. Amer.	Carib. Is.	Cent. Amer.	S. Amer.	Total
1960	781	1959	111	986	203	337	991	433	981	6782
1962	901	2110	75	982	88	234	967	337	1247	7146
1964	1025	2332	122	946	69	230	1056	680	1796	8126
1966	1184	2453	142	953	38	211	1079	857	2386	9093
1968	1157	2479	138	1027	33	251	1198	936	2455	9636
1970	1141	2137	39	900	38	233	1067	738	2080	8373
1972	1107	1955	59	826	39	234	819	738	1880	7606
1973	1229	1962	54	811	40	253	796	763	1783	7001
1974	1121	1845	60	883	43	241	757	752	1716	7418
1975	1065	1814	71	888	37	252	688	724	1689	7140
1976	1042	1757	88	795	34	213	671	712	1618	7010
1977	1003	1659	62	784	34	206	639	702	1591	6760
1978	966	1601	57	769	34	239	583	706	1537	6601
1979	923	1562	85	743	37	232	583	686	1546	6435
1980	909	1576	85	711	35	284	540	689	1554	6393
1981	946	1529	70	696	36	215	511	683	1528	6324
1982	954	1501	62	673	32	219	522	680	1511	6245
1983	980	1488	68	648	34	246	517	658	1533	6246
1984	967	1430	84	644	39	229	513	650	1496	6134

School Sisters of Notre Dame: 104 in 18 countries; largest group, 15 in Puerto Rico.

Marists: 82 in 15 countries; largest group, 17 in Papua New Guinea.

Daughters of Charity: 64 in 9 countries; largest group, 23 in Bolivia.

Medical Mission Sisters: 59 in 18 countries; largest group, 14 in Ghana.

Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur: 59 in 10 countries; largest group, 17 in Kenya.

Sisters of St. Joseph (Carondelet): 51 in 4 countries; largest group, 23 in Hawaii.

Benedictines: 46 in 11 countries; largest group, 11 in Colombia.

Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Philadelphians): 44 in 2 countries; largest group, 33 in Peru.

Sisters of the Holy Cross: 42 in 6 countries; largest group, 15 in Brazil.

Franciscan Missionaries of Mary: 37 in 18 countries; largest groups, 5 each in Japan and Liberia.

Ursulines of the Roman Union: 26 in 12 countries; largest group, 8 in Thailand.

Society of the Sacred Heart: 30 in 6 countries; largest group, 13 in Japan.

Servants of the Holy Spirit: 30 in 7 countries; largest group, 9 in Ghana.

Franciscan Sisters of Allegany: 26 in 3 countries; largest group, 17 in Jamaica.

Sisters of St. Joseph (Brentwood): 26 in 3 countries; largest group, 23 in Puerto Rico.

Religious Sisters of Mercy of the Union in the

- U.S.A.:** 25 in 8 countries; largest group, 10 in Jamaica.
- Sisters of the Assumption BYM:** 25 in 3 countries; largest group, 21 in Canada.
- Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order, Minor Conventuals (Syracuse):** 24 in 3 countries; largest group, 16 in Hawaii.
- Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth:** 24 in 3 countries; largest group, 18 in Australia.
- Sisters of Notre Dame:** 23 in 2 countries; larger group, 12 in Papua New Guinea.
- Adorers of the Blood of Christ:** 23 in 5 countries; largest group, 9 in Liberia.
- Little Sisters of the Poor:** 21 in 10 countries; largest group, 5 in Hong Kong.
- Sisters of the Presentation S.V.M.:** 21 in 8 countries; largest groups, 4 each in Alaska and Bolivia.
- Dominican Sisters (Adrian):** 20 in 6 countries; largest group, 5 in Puerto Rico.

One hundred and 96 other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Lay Volunteers, 1984

Two hundred and 63 lay volunteers of 27 sponsoring organizations were in overseas assignments in 1984.

- Maryknoll Lay Missioners:** 66 in 17 countries; largest group, 12 in Venezuela.
- Jesuit Volunteer Corps:** 42 in Alaska.
- Lay Mission Helpers:** 36 in 9 countries; largest group, 10 in Samoa.
- Frontier Apostolate:** 22 in Canada.
- Diocese of Davenport:** 10 in 5 countries; largest groups, 3 each in Mexico and St. Lucia.
- Catholic Medical Mission Board:** 9 in 6 countries; largest group in Papua New Guinea. (This figure represents those whose term of service was for at least one year. In addition, 43 short-term volunteers served in 9 countries during the year.)

HOME MISSIONS

The expression "home missions" is applied to places in the U.S. where the local church does not have its own resources, human and otherwise, which are needed to begin or, if begun, to survive and grow. These areas share the name "missions" with their counterparts in foreign lands because they too need outside help to provide the personnel and means for making the Church present and active there in carrying out its mission for the salvation of people.

Dioceses in the Southeast, the Southwest, and the Far West are most urgently in need of outside help to carry on the work of the Church. Millions of persons live in counties in which there are no resident priests. Many others live in rural areas beyond the reach and influence of a Catholic center. According to recent statistics compiled by the Glenmary Research Center, there are approximately 545 priestless counties in the United States. Many states generally thought to be well off from a pastoral standpoint include areas in

Mississippi, Latin American Office: 9 in 5 countries; largest group, 4 in Colombia.

The other 20 sponsoring organizations had 8 members or less in overseas assignments.

U.S. MISSION ASSOCIATION

The United States Catholic Mission Association, juridically established Sept. 1, 1981, continues the activities and functions of the former U.S. Catholic Mission Council.

According to existing bylaws approved by the general assembly May 25, 1982, the USCMA is "open to all those who seek to promote global mission in community with others. It is envisioned to be an experience of the renewed Church, in which all members are equal. The methods of decision-making, of financial support, and of committee service reflect the underlying ecclesiology." The purpose of the association is the "promotion of global mission. Its primary focus is cross-cultural mission, with special emphasis on international justice."

Typical activities of the association are educational efforts related to the Church's teaching about its missionary nature, sponsorship of conferences on theological and pastoral foundations of missionary endeavor, liaison and cooperation with missionary bodies of other Christian churches, training programs and refresher courses for departing and returning missionaries, and general mission animation. The USCMA is also responsible for gathering and publishing annual statistical data on U.S. missionary personnel overseas. It publishes the data in the annual, *Mission Handbook*. The association also publishes ten times a year *Mission Intercom*, a newsletter with brief information on the life and activities of the Church in the six continents.

The president of the association is Sister Mary Louise Lynch, S.C.M.M. The office is located at 1233 Lawrence St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

which the Catholic Church and the ministry of priests are virtually unknown.

About 20 per cent of the total U.S. population and less than three per cent of the Catholic population live within the boundaries of the 17 "most missionary" dioceses of the country. A "Survey of the Catholic Weakness" conducted by the National Catholic Rural Life Conference disclosed that the Catholic Church ranked near the bottom of about 40 religious bodies in percentage of rural membership.

Mission Workers

A number of forces are at work to meet the pastoral needs of these missionary areas and to establish permanent churches and operating institutions where they are required. In many dioceses, one or more missions and stations are attended from established parishes and are gradually growing to independent status. Priests, brothers and sisters belonging to scores of religious institutes are en-

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: The Official Catholic Directory, 1964; figures as of Jan. 1, 1964. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk.)

Section, State Diocese	Univ. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
NEW ENGLAND	26	10,863	113	66,313	547	144,930
Maine, Portland	1	498	3	991	23	3,339
New Hampshire, Manchester	3	3,474	6	2,493	29	7,791
Vermont, Burlington	3	3,349	3	1,718	11	3,484
Massachusetts	9	30,721	78	31,648	249	73,548
*Boston	4	30,173	61	26,158	198	61,133
Fall River	1	2,740	0	2,230	24	6,861
Springfield	1	814	4	2,380	26	10,774
Worcester	3	6,886	8	4,387	24	6,682
Rhode Island, Providence	3	8,871	13	6,338	63	17,864
Connecticut	6	13,790	20	20,343	163	39,032
*Hartford	3	1,878	15	11,047	96	22,373
Bridgeport	3	10,314	10	5,883	46	13,833
Norwich	1	98	0	2,383	21	4,387
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	62	183,318	361	231,468	2,968	646,817
New York	28	188,214	136	183,874	981	291,418
*New York	11	11,745	64	18,677	273	89,033
Albany	4	6,022	13	4,711	59	14,880
Brooklyn	3	20,175	20	26,388	176	88,733
Buffalo	0	13,330	21	9,331	133	30,880
Cglensburg	1	444	3	871	25	5,688
Rochester	—	—	0	6,320	87	20,279
Rockville Centre	3	2,087	16	14,758	88	24,381
Syracuse	3	2,688	6	4,188	60	13,388
New Jersey	8	17,484	89	51,869	647	133,637
*Newark	4	11,033	40	21,683	189	54,717
Camden	—	—	14	9,885	67	18,786
Metuchen	—	—	9	5,133	36	10,348
Paterson	3	807	13	9,885	65	18,880
Trenton	1	1,435	11	10,033	64	25,338
Pennsylvania	26	64,628	136	77,628	738	227,343
*Philadelphia	10	31,388	51	46,787	278	114,238
Allentown	2	1,879	10	4,878	66	14,383
Allison-Johnstown	3	2,134	—	1,784	37	7,779
Erie	3	6,418	10	4,884	86	13,830
Greensburg	3	2,616	3	1,388	51	10,478
Harrisburg	—	—	10	4,688	57	13,662
Pittsburgh	3	8,886	22	9,333	140	38,831
Scranton	4	13,331	11	5,178	58	13,374
SOUTH ATLANTIC	16	41,428	127	64,863	535	138,913
Delaware, Wilmington	—	—	8	5,182	30	18,838
Maryland, *Baltimore	4	9,814	24	13,331	87	28,779
District of Columbia, *Washington	3	19,636	25	71,383	83	24,848
Virginia	3	2,145	18	5,983	57	16,983
Arlington	3	2,145	5	2,188	35	9,681
Richmond	—	—	10	2,873	37	7,381
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	1	1,846	9	2,384	34	8,373
North Carolina	2	1,184	3	1,384	33	7,479
Charlotte	2	1,184	2	881	15	3,888
Raleigh	—	—	1	500	18	3,588
South Carolina, Charleston	—	—	4	1,414	29	5,613
Georgia	—	—	7	3,889	29	8,822
*Atlanta	—	—	3	1,786	13	4,487
Savannah	—	—	4	2,103	16	4,335

Section, State District	Univ. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Florida	3	7,804	32	21,189	153	51,432
*Miami	2	6,606	17	12,370	65	24,101
Orlando	—	—	5	2,682	28	8,473
Palm Beach	—	No separate statistics available.				
Pensacola-Tallahassee	—	—	1	469	10	2,633
St. Augustine	—	—	2	1,363	15	4,867
St. Petersburg	1	1,106	7	4,305	35	11,358
Tampa	—	No separate statistics available.				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	51	132,898	306	193,292	2,125	579,924
Ohio	11	29,526	87	53,856	510	162,509
*Cincinnati	4	19,993	22	16,560	120	39,798
Cleveland	3	5,625	26	19,885	167	61,423
Columbus	1	1,020	14	5,657	52	14,478
Columbiana	1	1,043	3	1,043	18	2,866
Toledo	1	640	16	8,638	93	27,778
Youngstown	1	1,205	6	4,083	60	16,166
Indiana	10	18,465	25	13,735	285	47,016
*Indianapolis	2	1,637	9	5,152	71	16,103
Evansville	—	—	5	1,727	29	5,221
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	6	14,553	5	3,470	43	10,263
Gary	1	1,297	4	2,894	41	11,457
Lafayette	1	978	2	492	21	3,972
Illinois	14	44,679	97	72,627	659	194,731
*Chicago	8	35,420	59	51,803	375	129,852
Belleville	1	1,112	4	2,164	54	8,986
Joliet	3	5,856	9	7,167	63	18,953
Peoria	—	—	8	3,595	58	12,919
Rockford	—	—	8	4,075	47	11,559
Springfield	2	2,291	9	3,823	62	12,462
Michigan	8	18,661	65	33,792	341	94,728
*Detroit	5	13,709	42	23,896	164	57,046
Gaylord	—	—	5	843	20	3,363
Grand Rapids	1	2,787	4	2,845	46	9,492
Kalamazoo	1	671	3	1,191	21	4,671
Lansing	1	1,484	5	3,277	42	10,947
Marquette	—	—	1	82	12	2,195
Saginaw	—	—	5	1,658	36	7,014
Wisconsin	9	20,767	32	17,282	410	80,949
*Milwaukee	5	16,634	14	9,987	173	40,466
Green Bay	2	2,158	9	3,528	94	15,601
La Crosse	1	1,173	7	2,744	75	12,831
Madison	1	802	2	1,023	47	8,268
Superior	—	—	—	—	21	3,774
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	9,198	52	23,046	285	64,767
Kentucky	5	6,419	27	12,608	156	34,826
*Lexington	3	4,154	11	7,339	77	19,543
Covington	1	1,335	12	3,617	52	10,415
Cynthiana	1	930	4	1,652	27	4,868
Tennessee	2	1,899	10	4,520	43	10,064
Memphis	1	1,575	5	2,337	17	4,418
Nashville	1	324	5	2,183	26	5,646
Alabama	1	880	5	3,094	50	12,083
*Mobile	1	880	3	1,711	27	6,879
Birmingham	—	—	2	1,383	23	5,204
Mississippi	—	—	10	2,824	36	7,794
Biloxi	—	—	5	1,911	17	3,295
Jackson	—	—	5	913	19	4,499

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	35	58,449	161	64,634	901	197,849
Minnesota	9	15,784	25	11,804	225	50,898
*St. Paul and Mimeoapolis	3	8,244	14	8,947	110	30,300
Crookston	—	—	1	161	11	1,704
Duluth	1	1,307	—	—	15	2,464
New Ulm	—	—	3	554	26	3,927
St. Cloud	3	4,255	3	916	37	6,665
Winona	2	1,978	4	1,306	26	4,978
Iowa	7	9,528	29	11,390	153	31,766
*Dubuque	3	4,074	11	4,668	59	14,538
Davenport	3	4,190	7	1,760	38	5,196
Des Moines	—	—	2	1,936	19	4,379
Sioux City	1	1,255	9	3,036	37	7,655
Missouri	7	18,417	47	23,432	277	67,290
*St. Louis	5	13,446	34	18,069	178	47,685
Jefferson City	—	—	2	863	35	6,050
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2	4,971	8	3,836	42	10,949
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	—	—	3	634	22	2,614
North Dakota	2	1,288	7	1,837	33	5,522
Bismarck	1	1,122	6	1,341	18	2,864
Fargo	1	166	1	496	15	2,658
South Dakota	2	865	5	1,460	27	4,785
Rapid City	—	—	2	363	3	762
Sioux Falls	2	865	3	1,097	24	4,023
Nebraska	2	7,508	33	9,002	94	18,756
*Omaha	2	7,508	20	6,373	62	13,696
Grand Island	—	—	7	1,225	8	996
Lincoln	—	—	6	1,404	24	4,074
Kansas	6	5,859	17	5,629	92	19,624
*Kansas City	3	2,871	7	3,035	38	9,747
Dodge City	1	676	—	—	12	1,788
Salina	1	611	6	724	12	2,013
Wichita	1	901	4	1,870	30	6,076
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	12	22,198	120	50,624	511	155,304
Arkansas, Little Rock	—	—	6	2,005	36	5,015
Louisiana	4	8,479	63	29,924	201	82,140
*New Orleans	4	8,479	28	17,812	95	43,721
Alexandria-Shreveport	—	—	7	2,127	24	6,246
Baton Rouge	—	—	9	4,068	28	12,640
Houma-Thibodaux	—	—	3	1,355	12	4,847
Lafayette	—	—	14	3,734	32	11,178
Lake Charles	—	—	2	828	10	3,508
Oklahoma	1	337	5	2,470	30	5,554
*Oklahoma City	1	337	2	1,000	16	3,020
Tulsa	—	—	3	1,470	14	2,534
Texas	7	13,382	46	16,225	244	62,595
*San Antonio	4	6,555	10	3,634	45	13,323
Amarillo	—	—	1	148	7	1,095
Austin	1	2,105	1	223	15	3,456
Beaumont	—	—	1	517	10	1,989
Brownsville	—	—	2	754	8	2,044
Corpus Christi	—	—	2	782	28	5,781
Dallas	1	2,594	8	3,042	34	10,187
El Paso	—	—	3	1,131	14	3,424
Fort Worth	—	—	4	1,506	14	4,640
Galveston-Houston	1	2,068	9	3,917	50	12,507
Lubbock	—	—	1	56	3	608
San Angelo	—	—	—	—	4	868
Victoria	—	—	4	515	12	2,673

Section, State Diocese	Univ. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
MOUNTAIN	6	6,282	35	14,678	195	45,304
Montana	2	2,725	5	1,151	21	3,108
Great Falls-Billings	1	1,192	3	541	18	2,585
Helena	1	1,533	2	610	3	823
Idaho, Boise	1	48	1	426	12	1,804
Wyoming, Cheyenne	—	—	1	145	7	1,862
Colorado	1	1,018	10	3,494	53	13,621
*Denver	1	1,018	6	2,756	38	10,801
Pueblo	—	—	3	408	11	1,643
New Mexico	2	2,491	5	1,970	37	7,317
*Santa Fe	2	2,491	3	1,790	22	4,886
Gallup	—	—	2	180	9	1,483
Las Cruces	—	—	—	—	6	948
Arizona	—	—	9	4,878	45	12,993
Phoenix	—	—	6	3,568	25	8,068
Tucson	—	—	3	1,310	20	4,925
Utah, Salt Lake City	—	—	2	1,648	9	2,351
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	—	—	2	1,566	11	3,448
PACIFIC	22	48,368	156	90,871	787	221,738
Washington	3	9,126	12	7,331	83	19,623
*Seattle	2	8,250	9	5,907	57	14,472
Spokane	1	3,876	2	1,138	19	3,563
Yakima	—	—	1	286	7	1,588
Oregon	2	3,897	10	3,858	64	9,668
*Portland	2	3,897	9	3,785	60	9,060
Baker	—	—	1	73	4	600
California	16	32,934	124	75,466	686	181,515
*Los Angeles	8	8,768	57	35,861	231	73,137
*San Francisco	3	7,716	19	10,003	74	22,263
Fresno	—	—	2	1,371	25	6,144
Monterey	—	—	2	837	14	3,686
Oakland	4	3,891	11	6,395	56	15,252
Orange	1	100	5	4,193	36	13,872
Sacramento	—	—	8	3,839	42	11,162
San Bernardino	—	—	2	1,258	29	7,927
San Diego	1	3,129	5	3,284	44	12,785
San Jose	2	7,530	6	4,888	28	8,862
Santa Rosa	—	—	5	1,962	14	3,131
Stockton	—	—	2	1,475	13	3,125
Alaska	—	—	2	257	4	788
*Anchorage	—	—	—	—	2	288
Fairbanks	—	—	2	257	1	370
Juneau	—	—	—	—	1	132
Hawaii, Honolulu	1	2,421	8	3,159	30	10,282
EASTERN RITES	2	432	5	546	43	6,548
*Philadelphia	1	412	1	224	13	2,202
St. Nicholas of Chicago	—	—	1	100	3	570
Stamford	1	20	3	222	9	682
St. Josephat (Parma)	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Pittsburgh	—	—	—	—	6	1,046
Parma	—	—	—	—	5	1,014
Passaic	—	—	—	—	7	825
Van Nuys	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Maron (Maronites)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton (Melkites)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanians (Ap. Ex.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chaldeans (Ap. Ex.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
MILITARY VICARIATE	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1984	239	568,835	1,456	881,440	8,009	2,228,964
Totals 1983	238	544,136	1,478	814,068	7,969	2,268,453
Totals 1974	258	487,881	1,782	911,730	8,647	2,717,898

No separate statistics available.

SCHOOL STATISTICS

The status of Catholic educational institutions and programs in the United States at the beginning of 1984, 1983 and 1974 was reflected in figures (as of Jan. 1) reported by "The Official Catholic Directory, 1984."

Colleges and Universities: 220 (1 more than in 1983 and 19 less than in 1974).

College and University Students: 500,835 (18,000 more than in 1983 and 153,754 more than in 1974).

High Schools: 1,456 (14 less than in 1983 and 346 less than in 1974).

High School Students: 801,440 (12,628 less than in 1983 and 110,290 less than in 1974).

Public High School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 961,196 (25,521 less than in 1983 and 210,126 less than in 1974).

Elementary Schools: 8,089 (40 more than in 1983 and 638 less than in 1974).

Elementary School Students: 2,230,964 (47,489 less than in 1983 and 496,924 less than in 1974).

Public Elementary School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 3,106,201 (112,325 less than in 1983 and 976,125 less than in 1974).

Teachers: 179,714 (2,332 more than in 1983 and 3,907 less than in 1974).

Lay Teachers: 131,673 (4,505 more than in 1983 and 28,083 more than in 1974).

Sisters Teaching: 31,521 (1,789 less than in 1983 and 28,238 less than in 1974).

Priests Teaching (full time): 4,613 (105 less than in 1983 and 2,463 less than in 1974).

Brothers Teaching: 2,756 (128 less than in 1983 and 979 less than in 1974).

Scholastics Teaching: 151 (11 less than in 1983 and 400 less than in 1974).

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: Almanac survey; *The Official Catholic Directory*.)

Listed below are institutions of higher learning established under Catholic auspices. Some of them are now independent.

Information includes: name of each institution; indication of male (m), female (w), coeducational (c) student body; name of founding group or group with which the institution is affiliated; year of foundation; number of students, in parentheses.

Albertus Magnus College (w): 700 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn. 06511. Dominican Sisters; 1925 (1,501).

Albuquerque, University of (c): St. Joseph Pl. N.W., Albuquerque, N.M. 87140. Sisters of St. Francis; 1920 (1,561).

Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales (c): Center Valley, Pa. 18034. Oblates of St. Francis de Sales; 1965 (1,005).

Alvernia College (c): Reading, Pa. 19607. Bernardine Sisters; 1958 (854).

Alverno College (w): 3401 S. 39th St. Milwaukee, Wis. 53215. School Sisters of St. Francis; 1936; independent (1,438).

Anna Maria College (c): Sunset Lane, Paxton, Mass. 01612. Sisters of St. Anne; 1946; independent (1,641).

Aquinas College (c): 1607 Robinson Rd. S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506. Sisters of St. Dominic; 1922 (2,787).

Assumption College (c): 500 Salisbury St., Worcester, Mass. 01609. Assumptionist Fathers; 1904 (2,536).

Avila College (c): 11901 Wornall Rd., Kansas City, Mo. 64145. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1916 (1,775).

Barat College (c): 700 E. Westleigh Rd., Lake Forest, Ill. 60045. Society of the Sacred Heart; 1919; independent (655).

Barry University (c): 11300 N.E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33161. Dominican Sisters; 1940 (3,612).

Bellarmino College (c): Newburg Rd., Louisville, Ky. 40205. Louisville archdiocese, 1950 (2,809).

Belmont Abbey College (c): Belmont, N.C. 28012. Benedictine Fathers; 1876 (840).

Benedictine College (c): Atchison, Kans. 66002. Benedictines; 1971 (957).

Boston College (University Status) (c): Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167. Jesuit Fathers; 1863 (14,069).

Brescia College (c): 120 W. 7th St., Owensboro, Ky. 42301. Ursuline Sisters; 1925 (930).

Briar Cliff College (c): 3303 Rebecca St., Sioux City, Ia. 51104. Sisters of St. Francis of the Holy Family; 1938 (1,254).

Cabrini College (c): Radnor, Pa. 19087. Missionary Srs. of Sacred Heart; 1957 (658).

Caldwell College (w): Caldwell, N.J. 07006. Dominican Sisters; 1939 (690).

Calumet College (c): 3400 New York Ave., Whiting, Ind. 46394. Society of the Precious Blood; 1951 (1,287).

Canisius College (c): 2001 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14208. Jesuit Fathers; 1879; independent (4,519).

Cardinal Newman College (c): 7701 Florissant Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63121. Catholic college with autonomous board of trustees; 1976 (1,081).

Cardinal Stritch College (c): 6801 N. Yates Rd., Milwaukee, Wis. 53217. Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi; 1932; independent (1,763).

Carlow College (w): 3333 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213. Sisters of Mercy; 1929 (1,085).

Carroll College (c): Helena, Mont. 59625. Diocesan; 1909 (1,533).

Catholic University of America, The (c): 620 Michigan Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20064. Hierarchy of the United States; 1867. Pontifical University (7,857).

Catholic University of Puerto Rico (c): Ponce, P.R. Hierarchy of Puerto Rico; 1948; Pontifical University (13,048).

Chaminade University (c): 3140 Waiiale Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96816. Marianists; 1955 (1,907).

Chestnut Hill College (w): Philadelphia, Pa. 19118. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1871 (1,190).

Christendom College (c): Rt. 3, Box 87, Front Royal, Va. 22630 (107).

Christian Brothers College (c): 650 E. Parkway S., Memphis, Tenn. 38104. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1871 (1,483).

Clarke College (c): 1550 Clarke Dr., Dubuque, Iowa 52001. Sisters of Charity, BVM; 1843 (906).

Creighton University (c): 2500 California St., Omaha, Neb. 68178. Jesuit Fathers; 1878 (5,600).

Dallas, University of (c): Irving, Tex. 75061. Private; 1956; independent (2,594).

Dayton, University of (c): 300 College Park Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45409. Marianists; 1850 (10,700).

De Lourdes College (w): 353 N. River Rd., Des Plaines, Ill. 60016. Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth; 1927; independent (204).

DePaul University (c): 2323 N. Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614. Vincentians; 1898 (12,447).

Detroit, University of (c): 4001 W. McNichols Rd. at Livernois, Detroit, Mich. 48221. Jesuit Fathers; 1877 (6,270).

Dominican College of Blauvelt (c): Orangeburg, N.Y. 10962. Dominican Sisters; 1952; independent (1,731).

Dominican College of San Rafael (c): 1520 Grand Ave.; San Rafael, Calif. 94901. Dominican Sisters; 1890; independent (710).

Duquesne University (c): Bluff St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15282. Holy Ghost Fathers; 1878 (6,400).

D'Youville College (c): One D'Youville Square, Buffalo, N.Y. 14201. Grey Nuns of the Sacred Heart; 1908; independent (1,200).

Edgecliff College of Xavier University (c): 2220 Victory Pkwy., Cincinnati, Ohio 45206. Sisters of Mercy; 1935 (667).

Edgewood College (c): 855 Woodrow St., Madison, Wis. 53711. Dominican Sisters; 1927 (793).

Elms College (w): Chicopee, Mass. 01013. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1928 (700).

Emmanuel College (w): 400 The Fenway, Boston, Mass. 02115. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; independent (1,257).

Fairfield University (c): North Benson Rd., Fairfield, Conn. 06430. Jesuit Fathers; 1942 (4,960).

Felician College (w): S. Main St., Lodi, N.J. 07644. Felician Sisters; 1942 (631). Coed in nursing and evening programs.

Fontbonne College (c): 6800 Wydown Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63105. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1917 (940).

Fordham University (c): Fordham Rd. and Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10458. Society of Jesus (Jesuits); 1841; independent (13,110).

Gannon University (c): University Square, Erie, Pa. 16541. Diocese of Erie; 1933 (4,135).

Georgetown University (c): Post Office Box 37455, Washington, D.C. 20013. Jesuit Fathers; 1789 (11,960).

Georgian Court College (w): Lakewood, N.J. 08701. Sisters of Mercy; 1908 (1,499). Coed in evening and graduate divisions.

Gonzaga University (c): Spokane, Wash. 99258. Jesuit Fathers; 1887 (3,532).

Great Falls, College of (c): 1301 20th St. S., Great Falls, Mont. 59405. Sisters of Providence; 1932 (750).

Gwynedd-Mercy College (c): Gwynedd Valley, Pa. 19437. Sisters of Mercy; 1948; independent (2,200).

Holy Cross, College of the (c): Worcester, Mass. 01610. Jesuit Fathers; 1843 (2,494).

Holy Family College (c): Grant and Frankford Aves., Philadelphia, Pa. 19114. Sisters of Holy Family of Nazareth; 1954 (1,309).

Holy Names College (c): 3500 Mountain Blvd., Oakland, Calif. 94619. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1868 (655).

Illinois Benedictine College (c): Lisle, Ill. 60532. Benedictine Fathers of St. Procopius Abbey; 1887 (1,630).

Immaculata College (w): Immaculata, Pa. 19345. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1920 (823).

Incarnate Word College (c): 4301 Broadway, San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word; 1881 (1,400).

Iona College (c): 715 North Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801. Congregation of Christian Brothers; 1940; independent (6,304).

John Carroll University (c): North Park and Miramar Blvds., Cleveland, Ohio. 44118. Jesuit Fathers; 1886 (3,681).

Kansas Newman College (formerly Sacred Heart College) (c): 3100 McCormick Ave., Wichita, Kans. 67213. Sisters Adorers of the Blood of Christ; 1933 (763).

King's College (c): Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18711. Holy Cross Fathers; 1946 (2,306).

La Roche College (c): 9000 Babcock Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15237. Sisters of Divine Providence; 1963 (1,723).

La Salle College (c): 20th St. and Olney Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19141. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1863 (6,831).

Le Moyne College (c): Syracuse, N.Y. 13214. Jesuit Fathers; 1946; independent (1,800).

Lewis University (c): Romeoville, Ill. 60441. Christian Brothers; 1932 (2,811).

Loras College (c): 1450 Alta Vista St., Dubuque, Ia. 52001. Archdiocese of Dubuque; 1839 (1,906).

Lourdes College (c): Sylvania, Ohio 43560. Franciscan Srs.; 1958 (757).

Loyola College (c): 4501 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210. Jesuits; 1852; combined with Mt. St. Agnes College, 1971 (5,652).

Loyola Marymount University (c): Loyola Blvd. at W. 80th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045. Society of Jesus; Religious of Sacred Heart of Mary, Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange; 1911 (6,488).

Loyola University (c): 6363 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La. 70118. Jesuit Fathers. 1904 (4,831).

Loyola University of Chicago (c): 820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611. Jesuit Fathers; 1870 (16,674).

Madonna College (c): 36600 Schoolcraft Rd., Livonia, Mich. 48150. Felician Sisters; 1947 (3,752).

Magdalen College (c): 270 D.W. Highway So.,

RFD No. 5, Bedford, N.H. 03102; Magdalen College Corporation; 1973 (70).

Mallinckrodt College (c): 1041 Ridge Rd., Wilmette, Ill. 60091. Sisters of Christian Charity; 1918; independent. (270).

Manhattan College (c): 4513 Manhattan College Pkwy., New York, N.Y. 10471. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1853; independent (5,000). Cooperative program with College of Mt. St. Vincent.

Manhattanville College (c): Purchase, N.Y. 10577. Society of the Sacred Heart; 1841; independent (1,585).

Marian College (c): Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Sisters of St. Agnes; 1936 (536).

Marian College (c): 3200 Cold Spring Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46222. Sisters of St. Francis (Oldenburg, Ind.); 1851 (850).

Marist College (c): Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601. Marist Brothers of the Schools; 1946; independent (1,899).

Marquette University (c): 615 N. 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53233. Jesuit Fathers; 1881; independent (12,000).

Mary College (c): Bismarck, N.D. 58501. Benedictine Sisters; 1959 (1,153).

Marycrest College (c): 1607 W. 12th St., Davenport, Iowa 52804. Congregation of the Humility of Mary; 1939; independent (1,400).

Marygrove College (c): 8425 W. McNicholas Rd., Detroit, Mich. 48221. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1910 (1,153).

Marylhurst Education Center, College for Lifelong Learning (c): Marylhurst, Ore. 97036. Srs. of Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1893; independent (453).

Marymount College (w): Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1907; independent (1,271). Coed in weekend degree programs.

Marymount College of Kansas (c): Salina, Kans. 67401. Salina diocese; 1922 (611).

Marymount College of Virginia (w): 2807 N. Giebe Rd., Arlington, Va. 22007. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1950; independent (1,864).

Marymount Manhattan College (w): 221 E. 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10021. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1936; independent (2,214).

Maryville College (c): 13550 Conway Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63141. Religious of the Sacred Heart; 1872; independent (2,052).

Marywood College (w): Scranton, Pa. 18509. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1915 (3,191). Coed in graduate division.

Mater Dei College (c): Riverside Dr., Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1960; independent (444).

Mercy College of Detroit (c): 8200 W. Outer Dr., Detroit, Mich. 48219. Sisters of Mercy; 1941 (2,620).

Mercyhurst College (c): 501 E. 38th St., Erie, Pa. 16546. Sisters of Mercy; 1926 (1,685).

Merrimack College (c): North Andover, Mass. 01845. Augustinians; 1947 (2,165).

Misericordia (College Misericordia) (c): Dallas, Pa. 18612. Religious Sisters of Mercy of the Union; 1924 (1,138).

Molloy College (c): 1006 Hempstead Ave., Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570. Dominican Sisters; 1955 (1,636).

Mount Marty College (c): Yankton, S.D. 57078. Benedictine Sisters; 1936 (570).

Mount Mary College (w): 2900 W. Menomonee River Pkwy., Milwaukee, Wis. 53222. School Sisters of Notre Dame; 1913 (1,144).

Mt. Mercy College (c): 1330 Elmhurst Dr. N.E., Cedar Rapids, Ia. 52402. Sisters of Mercy; 1928 (1,262).

Mt. St. Clare College (c): Bluff Blvd. and Springdale Dr., Clinton, Ia. 52732. Clinton Franciscans; 1928 (371).

Mt. St. Joseph on the Ohio, College of (w): Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio 45051. Sisters of Charity; 1920 (2,008).

Mt. St. Mary College (c): Newburgh, N.Y. 12550. Dominican Sisters; 1959; independent (1,078).

Mount St. Mary College (c): Emmitsburg, Md. 21727. Diocesan Clergy; 1808; independent (1,386).

Mt. St. Mary's College (w): 12001 Chalon Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90049 and 10 Chester Pl., Los Angeles, Calif. 90007 (Doheny Campus). Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1925 (1,207). Coed in music, nursing and graduate programs.

Mt. St. Vincent, College of (c): Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson, New York, N.Y. 10471. Sisters of Charity; 1847; independent (1,200). Cooperative program with Manhattan College.

Mundelein College (w): 6363 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60660. Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; 1929 (1,282).

Nazareth College (c): Nazareth, Mich. 49074. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1924; independent (671).

Nazareth College (c): East Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14610. Sisters of St. Joseph of Rochester; 1924; independent (2,422).

Neumann College (formerly Our Lady of Angels) (c): Aston, Pa. 19014. Sisters of St. Francis; 1965 (1,006).

New Rochelle, College of (w): 29 Castle Pl., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801 (main campus). Ursuline Nuns; 1904; independent (5,450). Coed in nursing, graduate, new resources divisions.

Niagara University (c): Niagara Univ., N.Y. 14109. Vincentian Fathers; 1856 (3,596).

Notre Dame, College of (c): Belmont, Calif. 94002. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1868; independent (1,360).

Notre Dame, University of (c): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Congregation of Holy Cross; 1842 (9,050).

Notre Dame College (w): 4545 College Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44121. Sisters of Notre Dame; 1922 (729).

Notre Dame College (w): Manchester, N.H. 03104. Sisters of the Holy Cross; 1950 (716).

Notre Dame of Maryland, College of (w): 4701 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210. School Sisters of Notre Dame; 1873 (575).

Ohio Dominican College (c): Columbus, Ohio 43219. Dominican Sisters of St. Mary of the Springs; 1911 (1,019).

Our Lady of Holy Cross College (c): 4123 Wood-

land Dr., New Orleans, La. 70114. Congregation of Sisters Marianites of Holy Cross (746).

Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio (c): 411 S.W. 24th St., San Antonio, Tex. 78285. Sisters of Divine Providence; 1911 (1,758).

Parks College of St. Louis University (c): Cahokia, Ill. 62206. Jesuits; 1927; independent (1,051).

Portland, University of (c): 5000 N. Willamette Blvd., Portland, Ore. 97203. Holy Cross Fathers; 1901; independent (2,872).

Providence College (c): River Ave. and Eaton St., Providence, R.I. 02918. Dominican Friars; 1917 (3,400).

Quincy College (c): 1831 College Ave., Quincy, Ill. 62301. Franciscan Friars; 1859 (1,940).

Regis College (c): W. 50th Ave. and Lowell Blvd. Denver, Colo. 80221. Jesuit Fathers; 1887 (1,018).

Regis College (w): Weston, Mass. 02193. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1927; independent (1,347).

Rivier College (w): Nashua, N.H. 03060. Sisters of the Presentation of Mary; 1933; independent (2,285). Coed continuing education and graduate school.

Rockhurst College (c): 5225 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64110. Jesuit Fathers; 1910 (3,196).

Rosary College (c): 7900 Division St., River Forest, Ill. 60305. Dominican Sisters; 1901 (1,734).

Rosemont College (w): Rosemont, Pa. 19010. Society of the Holy Child Jesus; 1921 (600).

Sacred Heart College (c): Belmont, N.C. 28012. Sisters of Mercy; 1935 (344).

Sacred Heart University (c): Fairfield (P.O. Bridgeport), Conn. 06606. Diocese of Bridgeport; 1963; independent (5,254).

St. Ambrose College (c): Davenport, Ia. 52803. Diocese of Davenport; 1882 (2,160).

Saint Anselm College (c): Manchester N.H. 03102. Benedictine Monks; 1889 (1,857).

St. Basil's College (m): 195 Glenbrook Rd., Stamford, Conn. 06902. Byzantine-Ukrainian Rite Diocese of Stamford; 1939 (15).

Saint Benedict, College of (w): St. Joseph, Minn. 56374. Benedictine Sisters; 1913 (2,217).

St. Bonaventure University (c): St. Bonaventure, N.Y. 14778. Franciscan Friars; 1856; independent (2,740).

St. Catherine, College of (w): 2004 Randolph St., St. Paul, Minn. 55105. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1905 (2,285).

St. Edward's University (c): Austin, Tex. 78704. Holy Cross Brothers; 1885; independent (2,165).

St. Elizabeth, College of (w): Convent Station, N.J. 07961. Sisters of Charity; 1899; independent (915).

St. Francis, College of (c): 500 N. Wilcox St., Joliet, Ill. 60435. Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate; 1925; independent (940).

St. Francis College (c): 180 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201. Franciscan Brothers; 1884; private, independent in the Franciscan tradition (2,882).

St. Francis College (c): 2701 Spring St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46806. Sisters of St. Francis; 1890 (1,275).

St. Francis College (c): Loretto, Pa. 15940. Franciscan Fathers; 1847; independent (1,654).

St. John Fisher College (c): 3690 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14618. Basilian Fathers; 1951; independent (1,700).

St. John's University (c): Grand Central and Utopia Pkws., Jamaica, N.Y. 11439 (Queens Campus); 300 Howard Ave., Grymes Hill, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301 (Staten Island Campus). Vincentian Fathers; 1870 (18,961).

St. John's University (m): Collegeville, Minn. 56321. Benedictines; 1857 (2,000). Coed in graduate school.

Saint Joseph College (w): 1678 Asylum Ave., West Hartford, Conn. 06117. Sisters of Mercy; 1932 (1,289). Coed in graduate school.

Saint Joseph's College (c): N. Windham, Me. 04062. Sisters of Mercy; 1912 (500).

Saint Joseph's College (c): Rensselaer, Ind. 47978. Society of the Precious Blood; 1889 (982).

St. Joseph's College (c): 245 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205 (459) and 155 Roe Blvd., Patchogue, N.Y. 11772 (1,307). Sisters of St. Joseph; 1916; independent.

St. Joseph's University (c): 5600 City Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19131. Jesuit Fathers; 1851 (5,587).

St. Joseph the Provider, College of (c): Clement Rd., Rutland, Vt. 05701. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1954; independent (386).

Saint Leo College (c): Saint Leo, Fla. 33574. Order of St. Benedict; 1889; independent (1,200).

St. Louis University (c): 221 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63103. Jesuit Fathers; 1818 (10,179).

Saint Martin's College (c): Lacey, Wash. 98503. Benedictine Monks; 1895 (550).

St. Mary, College of (w): 1901 S. 72nd St., Omaha, Neb. 68124. Sisters of Mercy; 1923; independent (1,207).

Saint Mary College (w): Leavenworth, Kans. 66048. Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth; 1923 (1,009).

St. Mary of the Plains College (c): Dodge City, Kans. 67801. Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita; 1952 (676).

St. Mary-of-the-Woods College (w): St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind. 47876. Sisters of Providence; 1840 (689).

St. Mary's College (w): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Sisters of the Holy Cross; 1844 (1,839).

St. Mary's College (c): Orchard Lake, Mich. 48033. Secular Clergy; 1885 (267).

St. Mary's College (c): Moraga, Calif. 94575. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1863 (2,888).

St. Mary's College (c): Winona, Minn. 55987. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1912 (1,404).

St. Mary's Dominican College (w): 7214 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La. 70118. Dominican Sisters; 1910 (708).

St. Mary's University (c): One Camino Santa Maria, San Antonio, Tex. 78284. Society of Mary (Marianists); 1852 (3,311).

St. Michael's College (c): Winooski, Vt. 05404. Society of St. Edmund; 1904 (2,010).

St. Norbert College (c): De Pere, Wis. 54115. Norbertine Fathers; 1898; independent (1,644).

St. Peter's College (c): 2641 Kennedy Blvd., Jer-

sey City, N.J. 07306. Jesuit Fathers; independent; 1872 (4,217).

Saint Rose, College of (c): 432 Western Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12203. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1920; independent (2,662).

St. Scholastica, College of (c): 1200 Kenwood Ave., Duluth, Minn. 55811. Benedictine Sisters; 1912 (1,307).

Saint Teresa, College of (w): Winona, Minn. 55987. Sisters of St. Francis; 1907 (609).

St. Thomas, College of (c): St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Archdiocese of St. Paul; 1885 (5,959).

St. Thomas, University of (c): 3812 Montrose Blvd., Houston, Tex. 77006. Basilian Fathers; 1947 (2,068).

St. Thomas Aquinas College (c): Sparkill, N.Y. 10976. Dominican Sisters of Sparkill; 1952; independent, corporate board of trustees (1,973).

St. Thomas University (c): 16400 N.W. 32nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33064. Augustinian Fathers; 1962 (3,000).

St. Vincent College (c): Latrobe, Pa. 15650. Benedictine Fathers; 1846 (1,060).

St. Xavier College (c): 3700 W. 103rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60655. Sisters of Mercy; chartered 1847 (2,300).

Salve Regina — The Newport College (c): Ochre Point Ave., Newport, R.I. 02840. Sisters of Mercy; 1934 (1,960).

San Diego, University of (c): Alcala Park, San Diego, Calif. 92110. San Diego diocese and Religious of the Sacred Heart; 1949; independent (5,003).

San Francisco, University of (c): Ignation Heights, San Francisco, Calif. 94117. Jesuit Fathers; 1855 (7,065).

Santa Clara, University of (c): Santa Clara, Calif. 95053. Jesuit Fathers; 1851 (7,401).

Santa Fe, College of (c): Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1947 (900).

Scranton, University of (c): Scranton, Pa. 18510. Society of Jesus; 1886 (4,620).

Seattle University (c): Broadway and East Madison, Seattle, Wash. 98122. Jesuit Fathers; 1891 (4,467).

Seton Hall University (c): South Orange, N.J. 07079. Diocesan Clergy; 1856 (9,411).

Seton Hill College (w): Greensburg, Pa. 15601. Sisters of Charity of Seton Hill; 1883 (937).

Siena College (c): Loudonville, N.Y. 12211. Franciscan Friars; 1937 (2,818).

Siena Heights College (c): Adrian, Mich. 49221. Dominican Sisters; 1919; independent (1,485).

Silver Lake College of Holy Family (c): 2406 S. Alverno Rd., Manitowoc, Wis. 54220. Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity; 1935 (425).

Spalding University (c): 851 S. 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky. 40203. Sisters of Charity of Nazareth; 1814; independent (1,139).

Spring Hill College (c): Mobile, Ala. 36608. Jesuit Fathers; 1830 (880).

Staubenville, University of (c): Staubenville, Ohio 43952. Franciscan Fathers; 1946 (915).

Stonehill College (c): North Easton, Mass.

02556. Holy Cross Fathers; 1948; independent (2,710).

Thomas Aquinas College (c): 1000 N. Ojai Rd., Santa Paula, Calif. 93060. (108).

Thomas More College (c): Crestview Hills, Covington, Ky. 41017. Diocese of Covington; 1921 (1,335).

Trinity College (w): Colchester Ave., Burlington, Vt. 05401. Sisters of Mercy; 1925 (953).

Trinity College (w): Michigan Ave. and Franklin St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1897 (670). Coed in graduate school.

Ursuline College (w): 2550 Lander Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44124. Ursuline Nuns; 1871 (1,337).

Villa Maria College (w): 2551 W. Lake Rd., Erie, Pa. 16505. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1925 (620).

Villanova University (c): Villanova, Pa. 19085. Order of St. Augustine; 1842 (11,190).

Viterbo College (c): La Crosse, Wis. 54601. Franciscan Sisters; 1890 (1,173).

Walsh College (c): 2020 Easton St. N.W., Canton, Ohio 44720. Brothers of Christian Instruction; 1958 (1,150).

Wheeling College (c): 316 Washington Ave., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003. Jesuit Fathers; 1954 (1,046).

Xavier University (c): 3800 Victory Pkwy., Cincinnati, Ohio 45207. Jesuit Fathers; 1831 (6,950).

Xavier University of Louisiana (c): 7325 Palmetto St., New Orleans, La. 70125. Sisters of Blessed Sacrament; 1925; lay religious administration board (2,194).

Catholic Junior Colleges

Ancilla Domini College (c): Donaldson, Ind. 46513. Ancilla Domini Sisters; 1937 (420).

Aquinas Junior College (c): Harding Rd., Nashville, Tenn. 37205. Dominican Sisters; 1961 (324).

Assumption College for Sisters: Hilltop Rd., Mendham, N.J. 07945. Sisters of Christian Charity; 1953 (30).

Chatfield College (c): St. Martin, O. 45118. Ursulines; 1971 (314).

Donnelly College (c): 1236 Sandusky Ave., Kansas City, Kans. 66102. Archdiocesan College; 1949 (905).

Don Bosco Technical Institute (m): 1151 San Gabriel Blvd., Rosemead, Calif. 91770. Salesians; 1969 (307).

Elizabeth Seton College (c): 1061 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y. 10701. Sisters of Charity; 1960; independent (1,432).

Felician College (c): 3800 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60659.

Hilbert College (c): 5200 S. Park Ave., Hamburg, N.Y. 14075. Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph; 1957; independent (698).

Holy Cross Junior College (c): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Brothers of Holy Cross; 1966 (265).

Manor Junior College (w): Fox Chase Manor, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046. Sisters of St. Basil the Great; 1947 (390).

Maria College (c): 700 New Scotland Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12208. Sisters of Mercy; 1963 (841).

Maria Regina College (w): 1024 Court St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13208. Franciscan Sisters; 1963; independent (622).

Marymount Palos Verdes College (c): Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary (632).

Mt. Aloysius Junior College (c): Cresson, Pa. 16630. Sisters of Mercy; 1939 (541).

Presentation College (c): Aberdeen, S.D. 57401. Sisters of the Presentation; 1951 (325).

St. Catharine College (c); St. Catharine, Ky. 40061. Dominican Sisters; 1931 (201).

St. Gertrude, College of (c): Cottonwood, Ida. 83522. Benedictine Sisters.

St. Gregory's College (c): Shawnee, Okla. 74801. Benedictine Monks; 1876 (337).

St. Mary's College of O'Fallon (c): 200 N. Main St., O'Fallon, Mo. 63366. Sisters of the Most Precious Blood; 1921 (687).

St. Mary's Junior College (c): 2500 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55454. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (889).

Springfield College in Illinois (c): 1500 N. Fifth St., Springfield, Ill. 62702. Ursuline Nuns; 1929 (441).

Trocaire College (c): 110 Red Jacket Pkwy., Buffalo, N.Y. 14220. Sisters of Mercy; 1958; independent (1,044).

Villa Julie College (c): Green Spring Valley Rd., Stevenson, Md. 21153. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1952; independent (1,031).

Villa Maria College of Buffalo (c): 240 Pine Ridge Rd., Buffalo, N.Y. 14225. Felician Srs.; 1960 (850).

CAMPUS MINISTRY

"Campus ministry is a pastoral apostolate of service to the members of the entire university and college community through concern and care for persons, the proclamation of the Gospel, and the celebration of the liturgy," according to a set of guidelines drawn up by an eight-member com-

mission of the National Catholic Educational Association. The general purpose of the ministry is to make the Church present and active in the academic community.

Ideally, according to the guidelines, elements of the ministry — carried on by teams of priests, men and women religious, and lay persons — include liturgical leadership; pastoral counseling; coordination of expressions and energies for religious life on campus; Christian witness on social and moral issues; objective and independent mediation between various groups on campus; participation in religious aspects of the work of the administration, faculty and students.

Status, Agencies

The dimensions and challenge of the campus ministry are evident from estimates that approximately 75 to 80 per cent of 2.4 million Catholics in colleges and universities are on non-Catholic public and private campuses. Serving them are about 1,200 full-time and 700 part-time campus ministry personnel.

The Desk of Campus and Young Adult Ministry, under the Department of Education of the U.S. Catholic Conference, has responsibility for continuing support of ministry in this field. The office, headed by Father Joseph J. Kenna, is located at 1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

The autonomous Catholic Campus Ministry Association, is headquartered at 3700 West 103rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60655. Sister Margaret M. Ivers, I.B.V.M., is executive director.

National Forum of Catholic Parent Organizations: Founded in 1976 as a commission of the National Catholic Educational Association, to support and promote the role of parents as primary educators of their children. Has a national membership of diocesan and parish/private parent organizations. Office: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

DIOCESAN AND INTERDIOCESAN SEMINARIES

(Sources: Almanac survey; *Official Catholic Directory*; NC News Service.)

Information, according to states, includes names of archdioceses and dioceses, and names and addresses of seminaries. Types of seminaries, when not clear from titles, are indicated in most cases. Interdiocesan seminaries are generally conducted by religious orders for candidates for the priesthood from several dioceses. The list does not include houses of study only for members of religious communities. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk.

California: Los Angeles* — St. John's Seminary (major), 5012 E. Seminary Rd., Camarillo. 93010; St. John's College Seminary, 5118 E. Seminary Rd., Camarillo. 93010; Seminary of Our Lady, Queen of Angels (minor, high school), Box 1071, San Fernando. 91341.

San Diego — St. Francis Seminary (college residence), 1667 Santa Paula Dr., San Diego 92111.

San Francisco* — St. Patrick's Seminary (ma-

jor), 320 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park. 94025.

San Jose — St. Joseph's College, P.O. Box 7009, Mountain View 94039.

Colorado: Denver* — St. Thomas Theological Seminary (major), 1300 S. Steele St., Denver 80210.

Connecticut: Hartford* — St. Thomas Seminary (minor), 467 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield. 06002.

Norwich — Holy Apostles College and Seminary (delayed vocations), 33 Prospect Hill Rd., Cromwell 06416.

Stamford Byzantine Rite — Ukrainian Catholic Seminary: St. Basil College (minor), 195 Glenbrook Rd., Stamford 06902; St. Basil's Preparatory School (minor), 39 Clovelly Rd., Stamford 06902.

District of Columbia: Washington* — Theological College, The Catholic University of America, 401 Michigan Ave., N.E. 20017.

Florida: Miami* — Pensacola-Tallahassee, St. Augustine, St. Petersburg — St. John Vianney College Seminary, 2900 S.W. 87th Ave., Miami 33165; St.

Greensburg — St. Vincent Seminary (interdiocesan), Latrobe 15650.

Philadelphia* — Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook. 19151.

Philadelphia Byzantine Rite (Ukrainians)* — St. Josaphat's Seminary, 201 Taylor St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

Pittsburgh Byzantine Rite (Ruthenians)* — Byzantine Catholic Seminary of Sts. Cyril and Methodius, 3605 Perrysville Ave., Pittsburgh. 15214.

Pittsburgh — St. Paul Seminary, 2900 Noblestown Rd. 15205.

Scranton — St. Pius X Seminary (college division), Dalton. 18414.

Rhode Island: Providence — House of Formation (college students), 485 Mount Pleasant Ave., Providence 02908.

Texas: Corpus Christi — Corpus Christi Minor Seminary, Rt. 1, Box 500. 78415.

Dallas — Holy Trinity Seminary (major), P.O. Box 153068, Irving. 75015.

El Paso — St. Charles Seminary High School, P.O. Box 17548, El Paso 79917.

Galveston-Houston — St. Mary's Seminary (major), 9845 Memorial Dr. Houston. 77024.

San Antonio* — The Assumption-St. John's Seminary (major), 2600 W. Woodlawn Ave., San Antonio 78284.

Washington: Spokane — Bishop White Seminary, E. 429 Sharp Ave., Spokane 99202.

West Virginia: Wheeling-Charleston — St. Joseph Preparatory Seminary, Rt. 6, Vienna. 26101; Seminary House of Studies (college residence), 1252 National Rd., Wheeling. 26003.

Wisconsin: Madison — Holy Name Seminary (High School), 3577 High Point Rd., Madison 53711.

Milwaukee* — St. Francis Seminary, School of Pastoral Ministry, and St. Francis Seminary, College Formation Program, 3257 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee 53207.

U.S. SEMINARIES AND STUDENTS, 1962-1984

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*.)

Year	Dioc. Seminaries	Dioc. Total Students	Religious Seminaries Scholastics	Rel. Total Students	Total Seminarians
1962	98	23,662	447	22,657	46,319
1963	107	25,247	454	22,327	47,574
1964	112	26,701	459	22,049	48,750
1965	117	26,762	479	22,230	48,992
1966	126	26,252	481	21,862	48,114
1967	123	24,293	452	21,086	45,379
1968	124	22,232	437	17,604	39,836
1969	122	19,573	407	14,417	33,990
1970	118	17,317	383	11,589	28,906
1971	110	14,987	340	10,723	25,710
1972	106	13,554	326	9,409	22,963
1973	107	12,925	304	8,855	21,780
1974	109	11,765	293	7,583	19,348
1975	104	11,223	269	6,579	17,802
1976	102	11,015	269	6,232	17,247
1977	100	10,344	287	5,599	15,943
1978	98	9,560	278	5,438	14,998
1979	92	8,694	258	5,266	13,960
1980	92	8,552	252	4,674	13,226
1981	88	7,954	240	4,514	12,468
1982	86	7,625	217	4,020	11,645
1983	86	8,046	234	4,008	12,054
1984	86	7,486	233	3,776	11,262

PONTIFICAL UNIVERSITIES

(Principal source: *Annuario Pontificio*.)

These universities, listed according to country of location, have been canonically erected and authorized by the Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education to award degrees in stated fields of study.

New laws and norms governing ecclesiastical universities and faculties were promulgated in the apostolic constitution *Sapientia Christiana*, issued Apr. 15, 1979.

Argentina: Pontifical Catholic University of S. Maria of Buenos Aires (June 16, 1960): Junca 1912, Buenos Aires.

Belgium: Catholic University of Louvain (Dec.

9, 1425; 1834), with autonomous institutions for French- (Louvain) and Flemish- (Leuven) speaking: Place de l'Université I, 1348 Louvain-La-Neuve (French); Naamsestraat 22B, 3000 Leuven (Flemish).

Brazil: Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (Jan. 20, 1947): Rua Marques de Sao Vicente 209, 20000 Rio de Janeiro, Est. de Guanabara.

Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais (June 5, 1983): Av. Dom Jose Gaspar 500, C.P. 2686, 30000 Belo Horizonte MG.

Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do

SOCIAL SERVICES

The National Conference of Catholic Charities: Established in 1910 to help advance and promote the charitable programs and activities of Catholic community and social service agencies in the United States. As the central and national organization for this purpose, it services member agencies and institutions by consultation, information and assistance in planning and evaluating social service programs under Catholic auspices.

The principal fields of service in which Catholic Charities agencies are engaged are family counseling, child welfare, services for unmarried mothers, community services, day care centers, neighborhood center programs, and care of the aged. Community organization, social action and parish social ministry are also functions of Catholic Charities.

The NCCC conducts research with respect to service to the aging, community self-help programs, the institutional care of children, and other social service projects. It represents the Catholic philosophy of social service to government agencies and personnel, and to professional organizations in the field. Its publications include *Charities USA*, a monthly membership magazine, and *Social Thought*, a quarterly co-sponsored with the National School of Social Service of the Catholic University of America.

The NCCC membership includes 575 diocesan agencies and branches, 200 institutions and 3,000 individuals.

Rev. Thomas J. Harvey is executive director of the conference, with offices at 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, originally called the Conference of Charity: An association of Catholic laity devoted to personal service of the poor through the spiritual and corporal works of mercy. The first conference was formed at Paris in 1833 by Frederic Ozanam and his associates.

The first conference in the U.S. was organized in 1845 at St. Louis. There are now approximately 4,700 units of the society in this country, with a membership of about 36,000.

In the past 50 years, members of the society in this country have distributed among poor persons

financial and other forms of assistance valued at approximately \$400 million.

U.S. Vincentian councils and conferences participating in "twinning" programs assist their poorer counterparts abroad by sending them correspondence, information and financial aid on a continuing basis.

Under the society's revised regulations, women are being admitted to membership. Increasing emphasis is being given to stores and rehabilitation workshops of the society through which persons with marginal income can purchase refurbished goods at minimal cost. Handicapped persons are employed in renovating goods and store operations.

Amin A. de Tarrazi of Paris, France, is president of the Council General, the governing body of the society. There are approximately 750,000 members in the world.

The office of the U.S. Superior Council is located at 4140 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63108.

Catholic Health Association of the United States, formerly Catholic Hospital Association: Founded in 1915, is a service organization for more than 900 Catholic-sponsored health care facilities located throughout the United States.

The association is dedicated to the healing mission of the Church by promoting health of those who are sick or infirm because of age or disability; by respecting human dignity in the experience of sickness and death; and by fostering physical, psychological, emotional, spiritual and social well-being of people.

John E. Curley, Jr., is president. Executive offices are located at 4455 Woodson Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63134.

The Official Catholic Directory, 1984, reported 638 Catholic general hospitals with 172,015 beds treating 36,538,557 patients; 93 special hospitals with 6,491 beds treating 666,387; and 124 nurses' schools with 22,915 students.

National Association of Catholic Chaplains: Founded in 1965. Membership is approximately 3,200.

Rev. Edward Dietrich is executive director. Address: 3257 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee Wis. 53207.

FACILITIES FOR RETIRED AND AGED PERSONS

(Sources: Almanac survey, *The Official Catholic Directory*.)

This list covers residence, health care and other facilities for the retired and aged under Catholic auspices. Information includes name, type of facility if not evident from the title, address, and total capacity (in parentheses); unless noted otherwise, facilities are for both men and women. Many facilities for the aged offer intermediate nursing care.

Alabama: Allen Memorial Home (Skilled Nursing), 735 S. Washington Ave., Mobile 36603 (94).

Sacred Heart Residence Little Sisters of the Poor, 1655 McGill Ave., Mobile 36604 (120).

Villa Mercy (Skilled Nursing Facility, Hospice,

Home Health Agency), P.O. Box 1096, Daphne 36526. Specialized hospital, not restricted to elderly.

Arizona: Sacred Heart Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1110 N. 16th St., Phoenix 85006 (128).

Villa Maria de Guadalupe Geriatric Center (Skilled Nursing Facility and Apartments), 4310 E. Grant Rd., Tucson 85712 (93 beds, 50 apartments).

Arkansas: Benedictine Manor (Retirement Home), 2nd and Grand Sts., Hot Springs 71901 (100).

California: Casa Manana Inn, 3700 N. Sutter St., Stockton 95204 (175).

Cathedral Plaza, 1551 Third Ave., San Diego 92101 (222 apartments).

Ellis Seniors Residence, 3363 First Ave., Sacramento 95817 (18).

Francis of Assisi Community, 148 Guerrero St., San Francisco 94103 (140). For elderly and handicapped.

Guadalupe Plaza, 4142 42nd St., San Diego 92105 (111 apartments).

Little Flower Haven (Residential Care Facility for Retired), 8585 La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa 92041 (93).

Little Sisters of the Poor, 300 Lake St., San Francisco 94118 (120).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Jeanne Jugan Residence, 2100 South Western Ave., San Pedro, Calif. 90732 (120).

Madonna Residence (Retirement Home for Women over 62), 1055 Pine St., San Francisco 94109 (46).

Marian Residence (Retirement Home), 124 S. College Dr., Santa Maria 93454 (58).

Nazareth House, 2121 N. 1st St., Fresno 93703 (91).

Nazareth House, 3333 Manning Ave., Los Angeles 90064 (137).

Nazareth House, 245 Nova Albion Way, Terra Linda, San Rafael 94903 (145).

Nazareth House Retirement Home, 6333 Rancho Mission Rd., San Diego 92108 (122).

Our Lady of Fatima Villa (Skilled Nursing Facility, Women), 20400 Saratoga/Los Gatos Rd., Saratoga 95070 (85).

Our Lady's Home, 3431 Foothill Blvd., Oakland 94601 (130).

St. Francis Home (Elderly and Retired Women), 1718 W. 6th St., Santa Ana 92703 (83).

St. John of God Nursing Hospital and Residence, 2035 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles 90018.

Villa Scalabrini (Retirement Center), 10631 Vinedale St., Sun Valley 91352 (125).

Villa Siena (Residence and Intermediate Care), 1855 Miramonte Ave., Mountain View 94040 (50, residence; 20, intermediate care).

Colorado: Little Sisters of the Poor, 3629 W. 29th Ave., Denver 80211 (118).

St. Elizabeth Center (Retirement Home), 2625 W. 32nd Ave., Denver 80211 (187).

Connecticut: Augustana Homes (Residence), Simeon Rd., Bethel 06801.

Carmel Ridge Estates, Carmelite Sisters for the Aged and Infirm, 6448 Main St., Trumbull, 06611 (36 units).

Matulaitis Nursing Home, Putnam 06280.

Monsignor Bojnowski Manor, Inc. (Skilled Nursing Facility), 50 Pulezki St., New Britain 06053 (60).

Notre Dame Convalescent Home, 76 West Rocks Rd., Norwalk 06851 (60).

Regina Pacis Villa (Residence), RFD No. 1, Pomfret Center 06259 (16).

St. Joseph Guest Home (Women, Employed and Retired), 311 Greene St., New Haven 06511 (80).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 88 Jackson St., Willimantic 06226 (37).

St. Joseph's Manor, Carmelite Srs. for Aged and Infirm, 6448 Main St., Trumbull 06611 (285).

St. Joseph's Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1365 Enfield St., Enfield, Conn. 06082 (94).

St. Lucian's Home for the Aged, 532 Barrist St., New Britain 06053 (54).

St. Mary's Home (Residence and Health Care Facility), 291 Steele Rd., W. Hartford 06117 (177).

Teresian Towers, Carmelite Sisters for Aged and Infirm, 6454 Main St., Trumbull 06611 (30 units).

Villa Maria Rest Home for the Aged, West St., Thompson 06277 (30).

Delaware: The Antonian, 1701 W. 10th St., Wilmington 19805 (136).

Jeanne Jugan Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor, 185 Salem Church Rd., Newark 19713 (123).

Marydale, 135 Jeandell Dr., Newark 19713 (106 apartments).

St. Patrick's House, Inc., 14th and French Sts., Wilmington 19801 (14).

District of Columbia: Jeanne Jugan Residence — St. Joseph's Villa, Little Sisters of the Poor, 4200 Harewood Rd., N.E. Washington 20017.

Florida: All Saints Home for the Aged, 2040 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville 32204 (57).

Carroll Manor (Retirement Apartments), 3087 S. Miami Ave., Miami 33133 (236 apartments).

Casa Calderon, Inc., 800 W. Virginia St., Tallahassee 32304. Apartments (111).

Cor Jesu Retirement Center, 4018 N. Habana Ave., Tampa 33614 (75).

Haven of Our Lady of Peace (Residence and Health Care Facility), 5203 N. 9th Ave., Pensacola 32504 (88).

Maria Manor Health Care Center, 10300 4th St. N., St. Petersburg 33702 (274).

Marian Towers, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 17505 North Bay Rd., Miami Beach 33160.

Noreen McKeen Residence for Geriatric Care, 315 Flagler Dr. S., W. Palm Beach 33401.

Pennsylvania Retirement Residence, 268 Evernia St., W. Palm Beach 33401 (190).

St. Andrew Towers (Retirement Apartments), 2700 N.W. 99th Ave., Coral Springs 33065.

St. Dominic Gardens, 5849 N.W. 7th St., Miami 33128.

St. Elizabeth Gardens, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 801 N.E. 33rd St., Pompano Beach 33064.

St. Joseph's Residence, 3485 N.W. 30th St., Ft. Lauderdale 33311.

St. Vincent Residence, Inc. (Retirement Home), 1618 Polk St., Hollywood 33020 (19).

Illinois: Addolorato Villa (Home for Aged), Highway 83, McHenry Rd., Wheeling 60090 (98).

Alvernia Manor (Sheltered Care), 1508 Main St., Lemont 60439 (56).

Carlyle Healthcare Center, 501 Clinton St., Carlyle 62221 (124).

Carmelite Carefree Village, 8419 Bailey Rd., Darien 60559 (96 units, 150 residents).

Cortland Manor Retirement Home, 1900 N. Karlov, Chicago 60639 (52).

Holy Family Health Center, 2300 Dempster, Des Plaines 60016 (272).

Holy Family Villa (Residence and Health Care), Lemont 60439 (102).

Huber Memorial Home (Residence, Women), 1000 20th St., Rock Island 61201 (16).

Jugan Terrace, Little Sisters of the Poor, 2300 N. Racine, Chicago 60614 (50 apartments).

Little Sisters of the Poor Center for the Aging, 2325 N. Lakewood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614 (120).

Marian Heights Apartments (Elderly, Handicapped), 20 Oak St., Alton 62002 (133).

Marian Park, Inc., 2126 W. Roosevelt Rd., Wheaton 60187 (117 apartments).

Maryhaven, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 1700 E. Lake Ave., Glenview 60025 (147).

Maylake Village (Retirement Apartments), 1801 25th St., Oak Brook 60521 (620 apartments).

Meredit Memorial Home, Public Square, Belleville 62220 (90).

Merkle-Knipprath Nursing Home, Rt. 1, Franciscan Brothers, Clifton 60827 (100).

Mother Theresa Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 1270 Main St., Lemont 60439 (57).

Nazarethville (Intermediate Care), 300 River Rd., Des Plaines 60018 (84).

Our Lady of Angels Retirement Home, 1281 Wyoming, Joliet 60435 (100).

Our Lady of the Snows Apartment Community (Retirement Apartment Community; Health Care Program), 9500 W. Ill., Rt. 15, Belleville 62223 (200).

Pope John Paul I Apartments (Elderly and Handicapped), 1 Pope John Paul Plaza, Springfield 62703 (160).

Resurrection Retirement Community, 7206 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, 60631 (351 apartments).

Rosary Hill Home (Residence), 9000 W. 81st St., Justice 60458 (50).

St. Andrew Home for the Aged, 7000 N. Newark Ave., Niles 60448 (138).

St. Ann's Health Care Center, 770 State St., Chester 62233 (92).

St. Benedict Home, 6030 W. Touhy Ave., Niles 60448 (52).

St. Joseph's Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 3306 S. 6th St. Rd., Springfield 62793 (121).

St. Joseph's Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 2223 W. Heading Ave., Peoria 61604 (200).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 640 E. Jefferson St., Freeport 61032 (109).

St. Joseph's Home for the Elderly, 80 W. Northwest Hwy., Palatine 60067 (130).

St. Joseph's Home of Chicago, Inc., 2630 N. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago 60647 (173).

St. Patrick's Residence (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 22 E. Clinton St., Joliet 60431 (197).

Villa Saint Cyril (Residence), 1111 St. John's Ave., Highland Park 60035 (80).

Villa Scalabrini (Sheltered, Intermediate and Skilled), 480 N. Wolf Rd., Northlake 60164 (265).

Indiana: Little Company of Mary Health Facility, San Pierre 46374 (180).

Providence Retirement Home, 701 E. Spring St., New Albany 47150 (85).

Regina Pacis Home (Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facility), 3900 Washington Ave., Evansville 47715 (154).

Sacred Heart Home (Comprehensive Nursing), R.R. 2, Avilla 46710 (130). LaVerna Terrace, same address; independent living for senior citizens, handicapped and disabled (51 units).

St. Anne Home (Residence and Comprehensive Nursing), 1900 Randalia Dr., Ft. Wayne 46805 (154).

St. Anthony Medical Center and St. Anthony Home, Inc., 201 Franciscan Rd., Crown Point 46307 (200).

St. Augustine Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 2345 W. 86th St., Indianapolis 46260 (120).

St. John's Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1236 Lincoln Ave., Evansville 47714 (130).

St. Paul Hermitage, 501 N. 17th St., Beech Grove 46107 (105).

Iowa: The Alverno Health Care Facility, 940 13th Ave. N., Clinton 52732 (130).

Bishop Drumm Retirement Center, 5387 Winwood Dr., Johnston 50131 (120 beds; 87 apartments).

Hallmar-Mercy Hospital, 701 Tenth St. S.E., Cedar Rapids 52403 (64 residential; 12 skilled nursing facility).

Holy Spirit Retirement Home (Intermediate Care), 1701 W. 25th St., Sioux City 51105 (94).

Kahl Home for the Aged and Infirm (Intermediate Care Facility), 1101 W. 9th St., Davenport 52804 (125).

The Marian Home, 2400 6th Ave. North, Fort Dodge 50501 (87) and Marian Village (Apartments), 2320 6th Ave. North, Fort Dodge 50501.

Mary of the Angels Home (Women, Employed and Retired), 405 Bluff St., Dubuque 52001 (85).

Padre Pio Health Care Center, Stonehill Care Center (Residence, Nursing Home), 3485 Windsor, Dubuque 52001 (250).

Ritter Home for Retired Women, 1837 Sunnyside Ave., Burlington 52601 (6).

St. Anthony Nursing Home (Intermediate Care), 406 E. Anthony St., Carroll 51401 (80).

St. Francis Continuation Care and Nursing Home Center, Burlington 52601 (29 skilled nursing; 50 intermediate care).

Kansas: Catholic Center for the Aging, 3411 E. Zimmerly, Wichita 67218 (150).

Mt. Joseph (Intermediate Care Facility), 1110 W. 11, R.R. 1, Concordia 66901 (100).

St. John Rest Home (Intermediate Care Facility), 701 Seventh St., Victoria 67871 (80).

St. John's of Hays (Skilled Facility), 24th and Canterbury Rd., Hays 67901.

St. Joseph Home (Skilled Care Facility), 750

Vermont Ave., Kansas City 66101 (201 nursing; 36 apartments).

Villa Maria, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 114 S. Central, Mulvane 67110 (94).

Kentucky: Carbone Residence for Women, Georgetown 40324 (30).

Carmel Home (Residence, Adult Day Care and Nursing Care), Old Hartford Rd., Owensboro 42301 (84).

Carmel Manor (Personal Care Home), Carmel Manor Rd., Ft. Thomas 41075 (80).

The Knottville Home, Rt. 1, Philpot 42366 (83).

Madonna Manor Intermediate Care Nursing Home, 2344 Amsterdam Rd., Covington 41016 (30). (Cottages for Senior Citizens: 9, with 46 apartments).

St. Charles Nursing Home, 500 Farrell Dr., Covington 41011 (147).

St. Margaret of Cortona Home (Women, Personal Care Home), 1310 Leeslown Pike, Lexington 40508 (24).

Taylor Manor Nursing Home, Versailles 40382 (82).

Louisiana: Annunciation Inn, 1230 Spain St., New Orleans 70117 (106 residential units).

Bethany M.H.S. Health Care Center (Women), P.O. Box 2308, Lafayette 70502 (42).

Chateau de Notre Dame (Residence and Nursing Home), 2832 Burdette St., New Orleans 70125 (110 residential units, 180 nursing beds).

Christopher Inn Apartments, 2110 Royal St., New Orleans 70116 (144 residential units).

Consolata Home (Nursing Home), 2219 E. Main St., New Iberia 70560.

Lafon Nursing Home of the Holy Family, 6800 Chef Menteur Hwy., New Orleans 70126 (171).

Mary-Joseph Residence for the Elderly, 4201 Woodland Dr., New Orleans 70114 (123).

Mater Dolorosa Adult Group Home, 1215 Dablin St., New Orleans 70118.

Metairie Manor, 609 York St., Metairie 70001 (200 residential units).

Nazareth Inn, 9630 Haynes Blvd., New Orleans 70127 (150 apartments).

Ollie Steele Burden Manor (Nursing Home), 4250 Essen Lane, Baton Rouge 70809 (60).

Our Lady of Prompt Succor Home (Skilled Nursing Care), 751 E. Prudhomme Lane, Opelousas 70570.

Place Dubourg, 201 Rae Dubourg, LaPlace 70060 (115 residential units).

Rouquette Lodge, 4300 Hwy 22, Mandeville 70448 (119 residential units).

St. Charles Nursing Home, P.O. Box 508, New-ellton 71357.

St. John Berchman's Manor, 3430 St. Anthony St., New Orleans 70122 (150 residential units).

St. Joseph's Home (Nursing Home), 2201 Sterling Rd., Monroe 71201 (130).

St. Margaret's Daughters Nursing Home, (Women), 4220 Chartres St., New Orleans 70117 (110).

St. Martin Manor, 1501 N. Johnson St., New Orleans 70116 (140 residential units).

Villa St. Maurice, 501 St. Maurice Ave., New Orleans 70117 (110 residential units).

Wynhoven Apartments (Residence for Senior Citizens), 4600 - 10th St., Marrero 70072 (20).

Maine: Deering Pavilion (Apartments for Senior Citizens), 880 Forest Ave., Portland 04103 (200 units).

Marcotte Nursing Home, 180 Campus Ave., Lewiston 04240 (176).

Mt. St. Joseph (Nursing Home), Highwood St., Waterville 04901 (77).

St. Andre Health Care Facility, Inc. (Nursing Home), 407 Pool St., Biddeford 04005 (96).

St. Joseph's Manor, 1133 Washington Ave., Portland 04103 (200).

Seton Village, Inc., 1 Carver St., Waterville 04901 (140 housing units.)

Villa Muir, Home for Women, Bay View, Saco 04072 (15).

Maryland: Cardinal Shehan Center for the Aging, Inc., 2300 Dulany Valley Rd., Towson 21204. Services: 400-bed long-term care facility; Home Health Agency; 13 hospice care beds; 200 apartments for elderly; residence for elderly in urban area; outreach programs to elderly in homes; retirement residence for priests.

Carroll Manor (Residence and Nursing Home), 4022 La Salle Rd., Hyattsville 20782 (132).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Martin's Home (for the Aged), 601 Maiden Choice Lane, Baltimore 21220 (120).

Sacred Heart Home (Women), 5805 Queens Chapel Rd., Hyattsville 20785 (102).

St. Joseph Nursing Home, 1223 Tugwell Dr., Baltimore 21220 (40).

Villa Rosa (Nursing Home), 3800 Lottinford Vista Rd., Mitchellville 20716 (80).

Massachusetts: Beaven-Kelly Home for Men (Rest Home), 1245 Main St., Brightside, Holyoke 01040 (35).

Catholic Memorial Home (Nursing Home), 2046 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720 (200).

Dun Orione Nursing Home, 111 Orient Ave., East Boston 02128 (194). Adult day care center (20).

D'Youville Manor (Nursing Home), 801 Varnum Ave., Lowell 01854 (196). Day care program (20).

Jeanne Jagan Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor (Nursing Home), 186 Highland Ave., Somerville 02143 (120). Jeanne Jagan Pavilion, 190 Highland Ave., Somerville 02143 (apartments, 27; residents, 20).

Madonna Manor (Nursing Home), N. Washington St., N. Attleboro 02760 (121).

Marian Manor, for the Aged and Infirm (Nursing Home), 130 Dorchester St., S. Boston, 02127 (176).

Marian Manor of Taunton (Nursing Home), 35 Summer St., Taunton 02780 (82).

Maristhill Nursing Home, 66 Newton St., Waltham 02154 (120).

Mary Immaculate Nursing Home, Bennington St., Lawrence 01841 (200). Adult Day Health Care Center (20).

Mt. St. Vincent Nursing Home, Holy Family Rd., Holyoke 01040 (120).

Our Lady's Haven (Nursing Home), 71 Center St., Fairhaven 02719 (110).

The Protectory, Inc., 189 Maple St., Lawrence 01841 (111 units). The Second Protectory, Inc., 191 Maple St., Lawrence (106 units). The Third Protectory, Inc., 180 Maple St., Lawrence 01841 (88 units). Congregate housing; apartments.

Sacred Heart Nursing Home, 359 Summer St., New Bedford 02740 (217).

St. Francis Home for Aged, 37 Thorne St., Worcester 01604 (46). Adult Day Health Care (36).

St. Joseph Manor Nursing Home, 215 Thatcher St., Brockton 01902 (120).

St. Joseph's Manor (Rest Home, Women), 321 Centre St., Dorchester, Boston 02122 (77).

St. Luke's Home (Rest Home, Women), 85 Spring St., Springfield 01105 (92).

St. Patrick's Manor (Nursing Home), 863 Central St., Framingham 01701 (292).

Michigan: Bishop Noa Home for Senior Citizens, Escanaba 49829 (109).

Bertha M. Fisher Home, Little Sisters of the Poor (Residence and Nursing Home), 17550 Southfield Rd., Detroit 48235 (130).

Casa Maria (Residence), 600 Maple Vista, Imlay City 48044 (98).

Kendig Center (Residence), 3300 Jefferies Freeway, Detroit 48208 (180). Rooms and apartments.

Lourdes Nursing Home (Skilled Facility), 2300 Watkins Lake Rd., Pontiac 48054 (108).

Madonna Villa Senior Residence, 17825 Fifteen Mile Rd., Fraser, 48226 (90).

Marian Hall (Residence), 529 Detroit St., Flint 48902 (124).

Marian-Oakland West, 29250 W. Ten Mile Rd., Farmington Hills 48334 (100).

Marian Place (Residence), 406 W. Front St., Monroe 47161 (12).

Marycrest Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 19475 Middlebelt Rd., Livonia 48154 (55).

Marydale Center for Senior Citizens (Board and Apartments), 2147 Tenth Ave., Port Huron 48060 (74).

Maryhaven (Residence), 11350 Reeck Rd., Southgate 48065 (93).

St. Ann's Home, (Residence and Nursing Home), 2161 Leonard St. N.W., Grand Rapids 49504 (112).

St. Catherine Cooperative House for Elderly Women, 1641 Webb Ave., Detroit 48206.

St. Elizabeth Briarbank (Women, Residence), 1115 N. Woodward Ave., Bloomfield Hills 48013 (54).

St. Francis Home (Nursing Home), 915 N. River Rd., Saginaw 48603 (100).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 4900 Cadieux Rd., Detroit 48224 (104).

Stapleton Center (Residence), 9341 Agnes St., Detroit 48214 (85).

Villa Elizabeth (Nursing Home), 2100 Leonard St. N.E., Grand Rapids 49505 (136).

Villa Franciscana (Residence, Women), 565 W. Long Lake Rd., Bloomfield Hills 48013 (18).

Villa Marie (Board and Apartments), 15131 Newburgh Rd., Livonia 48154.

Minnesota: Assumption Home, Cold Spring 56320 (95).

Bethany Home (Nursing Home), Onamia 56359 (80).

Divine Providence Community Home (Intermediate Care), 700 Third Ave. N.W., Sleepy Eye 56085 (58).

Divine Providence Home (Skilled Nursing Home), Ivanhoe 56142 (51).

John Paul Apartments, Cold Spring 56320 (61). For elderly and handicapped.

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Residence (Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care), 330 S. Exchange St., St. Paul 55102 (120).

Madonna Towers (Retirement Apartments and Nursing Home), 4001 19th Ave. N.W., Rochester 55901 (200).

Mary Rondorf Retirement Home, 222 N. 5th St., Staples 56479 (84).

Mother of Mercy Nursing Home, Albany 56307 (62).

Regina Nursing Home and Retirement Residence, Hastings 55033. Nursing home (61); retirement home (86).

Sacred Heart Hospice (Skilled and Intermediate Nursing Care), 1200 Twelfth St. S.W., Austin 55912 (59). Adult day care and home health nursing care.

St. Ann's Residence, 330 E. 3rd St., Duluth 55805 (200).

St. Anne Hospice, Inc. (Nursing Home), 1347 W. Broadway, Winona 55987 (121).

St. Benedict's Center (Nursing Home), 1810 Minnesota Blvd. S.E., St. Cloud 56301 (222).

St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Nursing Home, 1200-5th Grant Blvd., Wabasha 55981 (52).

St. Francis Home, 501 Oak St., Breckenridge 56520 (124).

St. Mary's Home (Nursing Home), 1925 Norfolk Ave., St. Paul 55116 (140).

St. Mary's Hospital and Nursing Home, Winsted 55395 (95).

St. Mary's Nursing Home, Detroit Lakes 56501 (103).

St. Mary's Rehabilitation Center, 2512 S. 7th St., Minneapolis 55454 (65).

St. Mary's Villa (Nursing Home), Pierz 56364 (101).

St. Otto's Home (Nursing Home), Little Falls 56345 (159).

St. Therese Home (Residence and Health Care Facility) (302) and St. Therese Retirement Apartments (220), 8000 Bass Lake Rd., New Hope 55428.

St. William's Nursing Home, Parkers Prairie 56361 (61).

Villa of St. Francis Nursing Home, Morris 56267 (144).

Villa St. Vincent (Skilled Nursing Home and Residence), 516 Walsh St., Crookston 56726. Nursing home (80); residence (95).

Mississippi: Santa Maria Retirement Apartments, 305 E. Beach St., Biloxi, 39530.

Villa Maria Retirement Apartments, 921 Porter Ave., Ocean Springs 39564.

Missouri: The Alverne (Retirement Home), 1014 Locust St., St. Louis 63101 (242).

Cathedral Square Towers, 444 W. 12th St., Kansas City 64105. Apartments for elderly and handicapped.

Chariton Apartments (Retirement Apartments), 4249 Michigan Ave., St. Louis 63111 (122 units; 143 residents).

DePaul Health Center — St. Anne's Division (Skilled Nursing), 12349 DePaul Dr., Bridgeton 63044 (100).

LaVerna Heights Retirement Home (Women), 104 E. Park Ave., Savannah 64485 (40).

LaVerna Village Apartments, 1000-1005 Hall Ave., Savannah 64485 (20).

LaVerna Village Nursing Home, 904 Hall Ave., Savannah 64485 (120).

Little Sisters of the Poor (Home for Aged), 3225 N. Florissant Ave., St. Louis 63107 (210).

Mary, Queen and Mother Center (Skilled-Intermediate Nursing Care), 7601 Watson Rd., St. Louis 63119 (220).

Mercy Villa (Nursing Home), Division of St. John's Regional Health Center, 1100 E. Montclair, Springfield 65807 (150).

Mother of Good Counsel Home (Skilled Nursing, Women), 6825 Natural Bridge Rd., Northwoods, 63121.

Our Lady of Mercy Home (Residence and Nursing Home), 918-24 E. 9th St., Kansas City 64106 (153).

Our Lady of Mercy Country House, Box 451, R.R. No. 4, Liberty 64038 (39).

Price Memorial Skilled Nursing Facility Forby Rd., P.O. Box 476, Eureka 63025 (120).

St. Agnes Home for the Aged, 10341 Manchester Rd., Kirkwood 63122 (130).

St. Joseph Hill Infirmary, Inc., (Nursing Care Facility, Men), St. Joseph Road, Eureka 63025 (130).

St. Joseph's Home, 723 First Capitol Dr., St. Charles 63301 (101).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 1306 W. Main St., Jefferson City 65101 (75).

Nebraska: Bergan Mercy Care Center (Health Care), 1870 S. 75th St., Omaha 68124 (250).

Madonna Professional Care Center, 2200 S. 52nd St., Lincoln 68506 (182).

Mt. Carmel Home, Keens' Memorial (Nursing Home), 412 W. 18th St., Kearney 68847 (76).

New Cassel Retirement Center, 900 N. 20th St., Omaha 68114. (156).

St. Joseph's Home (Domiciliary Care), 320 E. Decatur St., West Point 68788 (48).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 401 N. 18th St., Norfolk 68701 (70).

St. Joseph's Villa, David City 68632. (65).

New Hampshire: Mount Carmel Nursing Home, 235 Myrtle St., Manchester 03104 (120).

St. Ann Home, 195 Dover Point Rd., Dover 03820 (53).

St. Francis Home (Nursing Home), Court St., Laconia 03246 (51).

St. Teresa Manor (Nursing Home), 519 Bridge St., Manchester 03104 (51).

St. Vincent de Paul Nursing Home, 29 Providence Ave., Berlin 03570 (80).

New Jersey: Holy Family Residence (Women), 44 Rifle Camp Rd., P.O. Box 536, W. Paterson 07424 (64).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph Home, 140 Shepherd Lane, Totowa 07512 (183; also, 22 independent living units).

Mater Dei Nursing Home, RD 3, Box 164, Rt. 40, P.O. Newfield 08344 (64).

Morris Hall, Home for the Aged (Residence and Skilled Nursing Home), 2361 Lawrenceville Rd., Lawrenceville 08648 (127).

Mount St. Andrew Villa (Residence), 55 W. Midland Ave., Paramus 07652 (56).

Our Lady's Residence (Nursing Home), Glendale and Clematis Aves., Pleasantville 08232 (104).

St. Ann's Home for the Aged (Skilled Nursing Home, Women), 198 Old Bergen Rd., Jersey City 07305 (106). Adult Medical Day Care.

St. Joseph's Home (Women), 240 Longhouse Dr., Hewitt 07421.

St. Joseph's Rest Home for Aged Women, 46 Preakness Ave., Paterson 07522 (35).

St. Joseph's Senior Residence, 1 St. Joseph Terr., Woodbridge 07095.

St. Joseph's Villa (Residence, Women), Peapack 07977 (18).

St. Mary's Catholic Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 1730 Kresson Rd., Cherry Hill 08003 (215).

St. Vincent's Nursing Home, 45 Elm St., Montclair 07042 (135).

Villa Maria (Residence and Infirmary, Women), 641 Somerset St., N. Plainfield 07061 (70).

New Mexico: Good Shepherd Manor (Residential Care for Aged Persons), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 10248, Albuquerque 87114 (43).

New York: Bernardine Apartments, 417 Churchill Ave., Syracuse 13205.

Consolation Residence, 111 Beach Dr., West Islip 11795 (250).

Ferncliff Nursing Home, P.O. Box 386, River Rd., Rhinebeck 12572 (320).

Frances Schervier Home and Hospital, 2975 Independence Ave., New York 10463 (364).

Good Samaritan Nursing Home (Skilled Nursing), 101 Elm St., Sayville, N.Y. 11782 (100).

Holy Family Home, 410 Mill St. Williamsville 14221 (90).

Kateri Residence (Skilled Nursing), 150 Riverside Dr., New York 10024 (520).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Jeanne Jugan Residence (Skilled Nursing and Health Related), 3200 Baychester Ave., Bronx 10475 (170).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Home, 1740-84th St., Brooklyn 11214 (146).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Queen of Peace Residence, 110-30 221st St., Queens Village 11429 (202).

Madonna Home of Mercy Hospital (Nursing Home and Extended Care Facility) (140), and Mercy Hospital Health Related Facility (Residence) (58), Watertown 13601.

Madonna Residence, 1 Prospect Park W., Brooklyn, 11215 (290).

Mary Manning Walsh Home (Nursing Home), 1339 York Ave., New York 10021 (362).

Mercy Healthcare Center (Skilled Nursing Facility), Tupper Lake 12966 (54).

Mt. Loretto Nursing Home, (Skilled Nursing Facility), R.D., 3, Amsterdam 12010 (82).

Nazareth Nursing Home and Health Related Facility (Women), 291 W. North St., Buffalo 14201 (125).

Our Lady of Hope Residence (Home for the Aged), Little Sisters of the Poor, 1 Jeanne Jugan Lane, Latham 12210 (250).

Ozanam Hall of Queens Nursing Home, Inc. (Skilled Nursing and Health-Related Facilities), 42-41 201st St., Bayside 11361 (432).

Providence Rest, 3304 Waterbury Ave., Bronx 10465 (200).

Resurrection Rest Home (Nursing Home and Health Related Facility, Women), Castleton 12033 (48).

Sacred Heart Home (Residence) 4520 Ransom Rd., Clarence 10431 (82). Brothers of Mercy Nursing Home, 10570 Bergtold Rd., Clarence 14031 (240). Brothers of Mercy Housing Co., Inc. (Apartments), 10500 Bergtold Rd., Clarence 14031 (100).

Sacred Heart Nursing Home, 8 Mickle St., Plattsburgh 12901 (89).

St. Ann's Home / The Heritage (Skilled Nursing), 1500 Portland Ave., Rochester 14621.

St. Anthony's Home for the Aged, 5285 S. Park Ave., Hamburg 14075 (70).

St. Clare Manor, 543 Locust St., Lockport 14094 (28).

St. Columban's on the Lake (Retirement Home), Silver Creek 14136 (50).

St. Elizabeth Home (Residence), 5539 Broadway, Lancaster 14086 (102).

St. Francis Home (Nursing and Health Related Facility), 147 Reist St., Williamsville 14221 (98).

St. Joseph Manor, W. State St., Olean 14760 (22).

St. Joseph's Guest Home, Missionary Sisters of St. Benedict., 350 Cuba Hill Rd., Huntington 11743 (60).

St. Joseph's Home, Table Rock, Slootsburg 10974 (20).

St. Joseph's Home (Nursing Home), 420 Lafayette St., Ogdensburg 13669 (82).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 2535 Genesee St., Utica 13501 (120).

St. Joseph's Villa (Residence), 38 Prospect Ave., Catskill 12414 (60).

St. Luke Manor, 17 Wiard St., Batavia 14020 (20).

St. Mary's Manor, 515 Sixth St., Niagara Falls 14301 (119).

St. Patrick's Home for the Aged and Infirm, 66 Van Cortlandt Park S., Bronx 10463 (225).

St. Vincent's Home for the Aged, 319 Washington Ave., Dunkirk 14048 (36).

Teresian House, Washington Ave. Extension, Albany 12203 (300).

Uihlein Mercy Center (Nursing Home), Lake Placid 12946 (96).

North Carolina: Maryfield Nursing Home (115 beds) and Maryfield Acres (16 retirement homes), Greensboro Rd., High Point 27260 (115).

North Dakota: Holy Family Guest Home (Nursing Home), Carrington 58421 (38).

Manor St. Joseph Home for Aged and Infirm; Edgeley 58433 (40).

Marillac Manor (Retirement Apartments), 1016 N. 28th St., Bismarck 58501 (42 apartments).

St. Anne's Guest Home (Retirement), 524 N. 17th St., Grand Forks 58201 (56) Apartments (30).

St. Olaf Guest (Retirement) Home, Powers Lake 58773 (16).

St. Vincent's Nursing Home, 1021 N. 26th St., Bismarck 58501 (98).

Ohio: Archbishop Leibold Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 476 Riddle Rd., Cincinnati 45220 (125).

Assumption Nursing Home, 550 W. Chalmers Ave., Youngstown 44511 (126).

Francesca Residence (Retirement), 39 N. Portage Path, Akron 44303 (45).

House of Loreto (Nursing Home), 2812 Harvard Ave. N.W., Canton 44709 (98).

Jennings Hall, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 10204 Granger Rd., Garfield Heights 44125 (100).

Kirby Manor (Retirement Apartments), 11500 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 44102 (202 suites).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Sacred Heart Home, 4900 Navarre Ave., Oregon 43616 (126).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Sts. Joseph and Mary Home for Aged, 4291 Richmond Rd., Cleveland 44122 (140).

The Maria-Joseph Living Care Center, 4230 Salem Ave., Dayton 45416 (397).

Mount Alverna (Residence for Aged), 6765 State Rd., Cleveland 44134 (200).

Mt. St. Joseph (Skilled Nursing Facility, Dual Certified), 21800 Chardon Rd., Cleveland 44117 (100).

Nazareth Towers, 300 E. Rich St., Columbus 43215. Hi-rise apartments for independent living.

St. Augustine Manor (Nursing Home), 7818 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 44102 (194).

St. Clare Center, Inc. (Residence and Nursing Care), 80 Compton Rd., Cincinnati 45215 (90).

St. Edward Nursing Home, 3131 Smith Rd., Akron 44313 (100).

St. Francis Home, Inc., 182 St. Francis Ave., Tiffin 44883 (116).

St. Francis Rehabilitation Hospital and Nursing Home, 401 N. Broadway St., Green Springs 44336 (186).

St. Joseph's Hospice (Nursing Home), 2308 Reno Dr., Louisville 40641 (100).

St. Margaret Hall (Residence and Nursing Facility), 1960 Madison Rd., Cincinnati 45206 (145).

St. Raphael Home (Nursing Home), 1550 Roxbury Rd., Columbus 43212 (80).

St. Rita's Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 880 Greenlawn Ave., Columbus 43223 (100).

St. Theresa Home for the Aged, 6700 Belkenton Pl., Cincinnati 45236 (110).

Schroder Manor (Residence and Skilled Nursing Care), Franciscan Sisters of the Poor, 1303 Millville Ave., Hamilton 45013 (85). Independent living units are under construction.

The Siena Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 235 W. Orchard Spring Dr., Dayton 45415 (99).

The Villa Sancta Anna Home for the Aged, 25000 Chagrin Blvd., Beachwood 44122 (68).

Oklahoma: Franciscan Villa, 17116 E. 51st St. S., Broken Arrow 74012. Intermediate nursing care (60); apartments (66).

St. Ann's Nursing Home, 3825 N.W. 19th St., Oklahoma City 73107 (82).

Oregon: Benedictine Nursing Center, S. Main St., Mt. Angel 97362 (127).

Maryville Nursing Home, 14645 S.W. Farmington, Beaverton 97007 (132).

Mt. St. Joseph's Residence and Extended Care Center, 3060 S.E. Stark St., Portland 97214 (225).

St. Catherine's Residence and Nursing Center, 3950 Sheridan Ave., North Bend 97459 (166).

St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, 2365 4th St., Baker 97814 (93).

Pennsylvania: Ascension Manor I (Senior Citizen Housing), 911 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia 19123 (140 units).

Ascension Manor II (Senior Citizen Housing), 970 N. 7th St., Philadelphia 19123 (140 units).

Benetwood Apartments for Elderly and Handicapped, 640 Troupe Rd., Erie 16521 (75).

Christ the King Manor, 1100 W. Long Ave., Du Bois 15801 (160).

Corpus Christi Residence, 7165 Churchland St., Pittsburgh 15206 (27).

Drueiding Infirmary (Intermediate Nursing), 413 V. Master St., Philadelphia 19122 (52).

Carvey Manor (Nursing Home), Logan Blvd., Hollidaysburg, 16648 (150).

Holy Family Home, Little Sisters of the Poor, 5300 Chester Ave., Philadelphia 19143 (130).

Holy Family Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1200 Spring St., Bethlehem 18018 (200).

Holy Family Residence, 217 Spring Garden St., Easton 18042 (18).

Holy Spirit Guest Home (Women), 4537 Wm. Flynn Hwy., Allison Park 15101 (15).

Immaculate Mary Home, (Skilled and Intermediate Nursing Care), Holme Circle and Welsh Rd., Philadelphia 19136 (300).

John XXIII Home, 2250 Shenango Freeway, Hermitage 16148 (119).

Little Flower Manor Nursing Home (Skilled Nursing), 1201 Springfield Rd., Darby 19023 (122).

Little Flower Manor of Diocese of Scranton, (Long-Term Skilled Nursing Care Facility), 200 S. Meade St., Wilkes-Barre 18702.

Little Sisters of the Poor, 1020 Benton Ave. N.S., Pittsburgh 15212 (140).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Resi-

dence, 2500 Adams Ave., Scranton 18509 (82).

Maria Joseph Manor, Danville 17821 (94).

Marian Manor (Intermediate Care), 2695 Winchester Dr., Pittsburgh 15230 (170).

Mount Macrina Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 320 W. Main St., Uniontown 15401 (54).

Redeemer Village (Senior Citizen Housing), Huntingdon Pike, Huntingdon Valley 19006 (150 apartments).

Sacred Heart Manor (Nursing Home), 6645 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 19119 (162).

St. Anne Home (Intermediate and Skilled Nursing Care), R.D. 2, Columbia 17512 (120).

St. Anne Home for the Elderly (Nursing Facility), 685 Angela Dr., Greensburg 15401 (125).

St. Basil's Home for Aged Women (Residential), Box 878, Uniontown 15401 (14).

St. Ignatius Nursing Home, 4401 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia 19104 (176).

St. John Neumann Nursing Home, 19400 Roosevelt Blvd., Philadelphia 19116 (218).

St. Joseph Home for the Aged (Residential and Skilled Nursing Facility), 1182 Holland Rd., Holland 18966 (96).

St. Joseph Nursing and Health Care Center (Skilled Nursing Facility), 5324 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh 15224 (160).

St. Joseph's House of Hospitality (Low Income Senior Citizen Residence for Men and Women), 1635 Bedford Ave., Pittsburgh 15219 (45).

St. Joseph Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1616 Huntingdon Pike, Meadowbrook 15046 (250).

St. Joseph's Residence, 1111 S. Cascade St., New Castle 16101.

St. Leonard's Guest Home, 604 N. Montgomery St., Hollidaysburg 16648 (21).

St. Mary's Home of Erie, 907 E. 20th St., Erie 16504. Residential facility (118); geriatric nursing facility (196).

Saint Mary's Manor, 701 Lansdale Ave., Lansdale 18946 (160).

St. Mary's Villa (Nursing Home), Elmhurst 18016 (121).

Villa de Marillac Nursing Home, 5300 Stanton Ave., Pittsburgh 15206 (50).

Villa St. Teresa (Residence, Women), 1215 Springfield Rd., Darby 19023 (53).

Villa Teresa (Nursing Home), 1981 Avila Rd., Harrisburg 17109 (184).

Vincentian Home for the Chronically Ill, Perrymont Rd., Pittsburgh 15227 (219).

Rhode Island: Jeanne Jugan Residence of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 964 Main St., Pawtucket 02860 (120).

L'Hospice St. Antoine (Home for Aged), 400 Mendon Rd., North Smithfield 02895 (244).

St. Clare Home, 300 Spring St., Newport 02840 (44).

Scalabrini Villa (Convalescent, Rest — Nursing Home), 860 N. Quiddensett Rd., North Kingstown 02882 (70).

South Carolina: Carter-May Home, 1600 Ingram Rd., Charleston 29407 (12). Personal care home for elderly ladies.

South Dakota: Brady Memorial Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 500 S. Ohlman St., Mitchell 57301 (60). Independent living units (9).

Maryhouse, Inc. (Skilled Nursing Facility), 717 E. Dakota, Pierre 57501 (82).

Mother Joseph Manor (Intermediate Care and Skilled Nursing Facility), 1002 North Jay St., Aberdeen 57401 (30 intermediate; 50 skilled). Apartment units (7). Adult day care program. Respite nursing care.

St. William's Home for the Aged (Intermediate Care, 60), and Angela Hall (Supervised Living, 15), 901 E. Virgil, Box 432, Milbank 57252.

Tekakwitha Nursing Home (Skilled and Intermediate Care). Sisseton 57262 (101). Tekakwitha Housing Corp. (Independent Living), same address (24 units).

Tennessee: Alexian Village of Tennessee (Retired Men and Women), Signal Mountain 37377 (150).

Ave Maria Home, 2805 Charles Bryan Rd., Memphis 38134 (73).

St. Mary Manor, 1771 Highway 45 Bypass, Jackson 38301.

St. Peter Manor, 108 N. Aubrundle, Memphis 38104.

St. Peter Villa (Nursing Home), 141 N. McLean, Memphis 38104.

Texas: Casa Apartment Complex for Elderly and Handicapped, 3201 Sondra Dr., Fort Worth 76107.

Home for Aged Women-Men, 920 S. Oregon St., El Paso 79901 (24).

Laboure Care Center, 1950 Record Crossing Rd., Dallas 75235.

Mother of Perpetual Help Home (Intermediate Care Facility), 519 E. Madison Ave., Brownsville 78520 (37).

Mt. Carmel Home (Personal Care Home), 4130 S. Alameda St., Corpus Christi 78411 (92).

The Regis Retirement Home and St. Elizabeth Nursing Home, 400 Austin Ave., Waco 76701 (420).

The Retirement Residence, Inc., The Whitestone, 2819 Rio Grande, Austin 78705 (100).

St. Ann's Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), P.O. Box 1179, Panhandle 79068 (52).

St. Anthony Center (Skilled Nursing, Rehabilitation, Geriatric), 6301 Alameda Rd., Houston 77021 (372).

St. Benedict's Nursing Home, Alamo and Johnson Sts., San Antonio 78204 (197).

St. Dominic Nursing Home, 6502 Grand Ave., Houston 77021 (120).

St. Dominic Residence Hall, 2401 E. Holcombe Blvd., Houston 77021 (180).

St. Francis Nursing Home (Home for Aged and Convalescents), 2717 N. Flores St., San Antonio 78212 (143).

St. Francis Village, Inc. (Retired and Elderly), 1 Chapel Plaza, Crowley 76036 (415).

St. Joseph Residence, 330 W. Pembroke St., Dallas 75208 (49).

San Juan Nursing Home, Inc. (Skilled and In-

termediate Care Facility), 300 N. Nebraska Ave., P.O. Box 1238, San Juan 78589 (120).

Utah: St. Joseph Villa (Skilled Care Facility), 475 Ramona Ave., Salt Lake City 84115 (97). Adjacent residential care facility (51).

Vermont: Loretto Home for Aged, 59 Meadow St., Rutland 05701 (54).

Michaud Memorial Manor (Home for Aged), Derby Line 05830 (24).

St. Joseph's Home for Aged, 243 N. Prospect St., Burlington 05401 (53).

Virginia: Madonna Home, 814 W. 37th St., Norfolk 23508 (15).

Russell House, 900 First Colonial Rd., Virginia Beach 23454 (127).

St. Francis Home, 2511 Wise St., Richmond 23225 (25).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1503 Michael Rd., Richmond 23229 (126).

Washington: Cathedral Plaza Apartments (Retirement Apartments), W. 1120 Sprague Ave., Spokane 99204 (150).

The Delaney, W. 242 Riverside Ave., Spokane 99201 (84).

The De Paul Retirement Apartments, 4831 35th Ave. S.W., Seattle 98126 (118 units).

Fahy Garden Apartments, W. 1403 Dean Ave., Spokane 99201 (31).

Fahy West Apartments, W. 1523 Dean Ave., Spokane 99201 (55).

The Josephinum (Retirement Home), 1902 2nd Ave., Seattle 98101 (226).

Mt. St. Vincent Nursing Center, 4831 35th Ave., S.W., Seattle 98126 (198).

The O'Malley, E. 707 Mission, Spokane 99202 (100).

St. Joseph Nursing Home, 1006 North H St., Aberdeen 98520 (34).

St. Joseph Care Center (Skilled Long-Term Care), West 20 — 90th Ave., Spokane 99204 (103). Adult day care center (35).

West Virginia: Knights of St. George Home, Wellsburg 26070 (44).

Welty Home for the Aged (Women), 21 Washington Ave., Wheeling 26003 (44).

Wisconsin: Alexian Village of Milwaukee (Retirement Community/Skilled Nursing Home), 7979 W. Glenbrook Rd., Milwaukee 53223 (331 apartments).

Bethany-St. Joseph Health Care Center, 2507 Shelby Rd., La Crosse 54601 (226).

Clement Manor (Retirement Community and Skilled Nursing), 3939 S. 92nd St., Greenfield 53228 (158 skilled nursing; 99 apartments).

Divine Savior Nursing Home, 715 W. Pleasant St., Portage 53901 (128).

Franciscan Villa (Skilled Nursing Home), 3601 S. Chicago Ave., S. Milwaukee 53172 (150).

Hope Nursing Home, 438 Ashford Ave., Lomira 53048 (40).

McCormick Memorial Home for the Aged, 212 Iroquois St., Green Bay 54301 (75).

Marian Catholic Home, 3333 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee 53208 (360).

Maryhill Manor Nursing and Retirement Home, 973 Main St., Niagara 54151 (45).

Milwaukee Catholic Home, Inc., 2462 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53211 (200).

Nazareth House (Skilled Nursing Facility), Stoughton 53589 (100).

St. Ann Rest Home (Intermediate Care Facility, Women), 2020 S. Muskego Ave., Milwaukee 53204 (54).

St. Anne's Home for the Elderly (Aged Poor), 3800 N. 92nd St., Milwaukee 53222 (156).

St. Camillus Health Center (Skilled Nursing Home), 10100 W. Bluemound Rd., Wauwatosa 53226 (188).

St. Catherine Infirmary (Nursing Home), 5635 Erie St., Racine 53402 (40).

St. Elizabeth Nursing Home, 502 St. Lawrence Ave., Janesville 53545 (43).

St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home (Intermediate Care; Women), 745 N. Brookfield Rd., Brookfield 53005 (16).

St. Francis Home, 620 S. 11th St., La Crosse 54601 (95).

St. Francis Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1800 New York Ave., Superior 54880 (192).

St. Francis Home (Skilled Nursing), 365 Gillett St., Fond du Lac 54935 (70).

St. Francis Manor (Retirement Residence), 3553 S. 41st St., Milwaukee 53221 (125).

St. Joan Antida Home (Women), 6640 W. Beloit Rd., W. Allis 53219 (76).

St. Joseph's Home, 705 Clyman St., Watertown 53094 (28).

St. Joseph's Home, 9244 29th Ave., Kenosha 53140 (93).

St. Joseph's Home, 5301 W. Lincoln Ave., W. Allis 53219 (124).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 464 S. St. Joseph Ave., Arcadia 54612 (75).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 2902 East Ave. S., La Crosse 54601 (80).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 400 Water Ave., Hillsboro 54634 (65).

St. Joseph Residence, Inc. (Nursing Home), 1925 Division St., New London 54961 (256).

St. Mary's Home for the Aged (Residence and Nursing Care), 2005 Division St., Manitowoc 54220 (256).

St. Mary's Nursing Home, 3516 W. Center St., Milwaukee 53210 (130).

St. Monica's Senior Citizens Home, 3920 N. Green Bay Rd., Racine 53404 (90).

St. Paul Home (Intermediate and Skilled Nursing Home), 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Kaukauna 54130 (52).

Villa Clement (Nursing and Convalescent Center), 9047 W. Greenfield Ave., W. Allis 53214 (190).

Villa Loretto Nursing Home, Mount Calvary 53057 (52).

FACILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Sources: Almanac survey; *Directory of Catholic Special Facilities and Programs for Handicapped Children and Adults*, published by the National Catholic Educational Association; *Official Catholic Directory*.

This listing covers facilities and programs with educational and training orientation. Information about other services for the handicapped can generally be obtained from the Catholic Charities Office or its equivalent (c/o Chancery Office) in any diocese. (See Index for listing of addresses of chancery offices in the U.S.)

Abbreviation code: b, boys; c, coeducational; d, day; g, girls; r, residential. Other information includes chronological age for admission. The number in parentheses at the end of an entry indicates total capacity or enrollment.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing

California: St. Joseph's Center for Deaf and Hard of Hearing (d,c; 3-14 yrs.), 37588 Fremont Blvd., Fremont 94536.

Illinois: Holy Trinity Day Classes for the Deaf (c; 3-14 yrs.) 1910 Taylor, Chicago 60612 (45).

Louisiana: Chinchuba Institute (d,c; 16 yrs.), 1131 Barataria Blvd., Marrero. 70072 (101).

Massachusetts: Boston School for the Deaf (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 800 N. Main St., Randolph. 02368 (236). Psycho-Education Center (PEC) for emotionally disturbed deaf children (r, d; 3-10 yrs.).

Missouri: St. Joseph Institute for the Deaf

(r,d,c; birth to 15 yrs.), 1483 82nd Blvd., St. Louis 63132 (150).

New York: Cleary School for the Deaf (d,c; infancy through high school), 301 Smithtown Blvd., Lake Ronkonkoma, L.I. 11779 (105).

St. Francis de Sales School for the Deaf (d,c; parent-infant programs through age 14), 260 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 11225.

St. Joseph's School for the Deaf (d,c; birth-13 yrs.), 1000 Hutchinson River Pkwy, Bronx. 10465 (230).

St. Mary's School for the Deaf (r,d,c; birth to 21 yrs.), 2253 Main St., Buffalo. 14214 (220).

Ohio: St. Rita School for the Deaf (r,c; 4 yrs. and older), 1720 Glendale-Milford Rd., Cincinnati. 45215 (120).

Pennsylvania: Abp. Ryan Memorial Institute for Deaf (d,c; parent-infant programs through 8th grade), 3509 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia. 19104 (80).

De Paul Institute (d,c; birth-21 yrs.), Castlegate Ave., Pittsburgh. 15226 (132).

Emotionally And/Or Socially Maladjusted

This listing includes facilities for abused, abandoned and neglected as well as emotionally disturbed children and youth.

California: Hanna Boys Center (r; 9-16 yrs.), Box 100, Sonoma. 95476 (72).

Rancho San Antonio (r,b; 12-16 yrs.), 21000 Plummer St., Chatsworth. 91311 (118).

Stanford Lathrop Memorial Home and Group Homes, Sisters of Social Service. 800 N. Street, Sacramento 95814. Conduct five homes for boys and girls.

Colorado: Mt. St. Vincent Home (r,c; 5-13 yrs.), 4159 Lowell Blvd., Denver. 80211 (45).

Connecticut: Highland Heights — St. Francis Home for Children (r,d,c; 8-13 yrs.), 651 Prospect St., New Haven. 06505 (38). Also conducts Ken-Mar Group Home (r,d,c; 14-17 yrs.), 682 Prospect St., New Haven 06505 (10).

Mt. St. John (r,b; 11-16 yrs.), Kirtland St., Deep River. 06417 (75).

Delaware: Our Lady of Grace Home for Children (r,c; 6-12 yrs.), 487 Chestnut Hill Rd., Newark 19713 (28).

Florida: Boystown of Florida (r; 13-17 yrs.), 11400 SW 137th Ave., Miami 33186 (45).

Georgia: Village of St. Joseph (r,d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 2969 Butner Rd. S.W., Atlanta 30331 (40 r; 48 d). Residential treatment center and therapeutic special school for children with emotional problems, behavior disorders, learning disabilities.

Illinois: Charles I. Doyle, S.J., Center and Day School of Loyola University (d, c; pre-school to 19 yrs.), 1043 Loyola Ave., Chicago 60626 (25 in day school, unlimited in guidance center).

Guardian Angel (r,d,c; 5-15 yrs.), Plainfield at Theodore St., Joliet 60435 (20 r, 30 d).

St. Joseph Carondelet Child Center (r,b; 5-16 yrs. and d,c; 5-15 yrs.); 739 E. 35th St., Chicago 60616 (32 r, 20 d).

Indiana: Gibault School for Boys (r; 10-16 yrs.), 5901 Dixie Bee Rd., Terre Haute. 47802 (104).

Hoosier Boys Town (r; 9-18 yrs.), Schererville. 46375 (65).

Kentucky: Boys' Haven (r; 13-18 yrs.), 3201 Bardstown Rd., Louisville. 40205 (51).

Maryhurst School (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 1015 Dorsey Lane, Louisville 40223 (42).

Louisiana: Hope Haven — Madonna Manor School and Home (r,b; 6-17 yrs.), 1101 Barataria Blvd., Marrero 70072 (176).

Maison Marie Group Home (r,g; 13-18 yrs.), 3020 Independence St., Metairie 70002 (12).

Maryland: Good Shepherd Center (r,d,g; 14-18 yrs.), 4100 Maple Ave., Baltimore. 21227 (90r, 15d).

Massachusetts: Cushing Hall (r,b; 11-14½ yrs.), 279 Tilden Rd., Scituate. 02066 (40). Diagnostic treatment center.

McAuley Nazareth Home for Boys (r; 6-14 yrs.), 77 Mulberry St., Leicester. 01524 (27).

Madonna Hall (r,g; 12-17 yrs.), Cushing Hill Dr., Marlboro 01752 (48). Diagnostic treatment program (12) and Secure Assessment Treatment Center (12).

Nazareth Child Care Center (r,d,c; 5-14 yrs.), 420 Pond St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130 (96).

Our Lady of Providence Children's Center (r,d,c; 5-15 yrs.), 2112 Riverdale St., W. Springfield. 01089 (50). Diagnostic treatment program also.

St. Vincent Home (r,c), 2425 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720 (85).

Michigan: Barat House, Barat Human Services,

League of Catholic Women (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 5250 John R. St., Detroit. 48202 (24).

Boysville of Michigan, Inc. (r; 13-18 yrs.), 8744 Clinton-Macon Rd., Clinton. 49236 (180).

Don Bosco Hall (r,b; 13-17 years.), 10001 Petoskey Ave., Detroit. 48204 (38).

St. John's Home (r,c; 9-16 yrs.), 385 E. Leonard N.E., Grand Rapids 49503 (40).

St. Vincent Home for Children (r,c; 5-15 yrs.), 2800 W. Willow St., Lansing 48917 (36).

Villa Maria, Sisters of the Good Shepherd (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 1315 Walker Ave. N.W., Grand Rapids. 49504 (30).

Vista Maria (r,d, g; 13-17 yrs.), 20651 W. Warren Ave., Dearborn Heights. 48127 (107 r; 20 d).

Minnesota: Home of the Good Shepherd (r,g; 12-17 yrs.), 5100 Hodgson Rd., St. Paul. 55112 (48).

St. Cloud Children's Home (r,c; 8-17 yrs.), 1726 7th Ave. S., St. Cloud. 56301 (72).

St. James Children's Home (r,c), Woodland Hills, Duluth 55803 (60).

Tiffany House Group Home (c), 374 4th Ave. S., St. Cloud 56301 (11).

Missouri: Child Center of Our Lady (r,c; 4-12 yrs. — d,c; 4-17 yrs.), 7900 Natural Bridge Rd., St. Louis. 63121 (79).

Marillac Center for Children (r,d,c; 4-14 yrs.), 310 W. 106th St., Kansas City. 64114 (28 r; 60 d).

Marygrove (r,g; d,c; 13-17 yrs.), 2705 Mullianphy Lane, Florissant. 63031 (44).

Nebraska: Father Flanagan's Boys' Home (r; 10-18 yrs.), Boys Town, Nebr. 68010 (r, 390; d, 307).

Nevada: St. Yves School (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 7000 North Jones Blvd., Las Vegas, 89131 (60).

New Jersey: Christopher House (c; 18 and over), 55 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton 08607 (90). Psychiatric day treatment.

Collier Group Home (r,g; 14-18 yrs.), 47 Reckless Pl., Red Bank 07701 (10).

Collier School (d,c; 13-18 yrs.), Wickatunk 07765.

Guidance Clinic of Catholic Welfare Bureau (c), 39 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton 08607. Psychiatric counseling for children and adults.

Mt. St. Joseph Children's Center (r,d,c; 6-12 yrs.), Shepherd Lane, Totowa 07512 (32).

New Jersey's Boystown (r; adolescents), 499 Belgrove Dr., Kearney 07032 (100).

New York: The Astor Home for Children (r,d,c; 5-12 yrs.), 36 Mill St., Rhinebeck 12572 (75). Group Homes (7-18 yrs.), 1200 Zerega Ave., Bronx 10462 (52). Child Guidance Clinics/Day Treatment (Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Bronx). Head start — Day Care (Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Hyde Park, Dover, Millerton).

Baker Hall (r,d,b; 10-18 yrs.), 150 Martin Rd., Lackawanna. 14218 (250). Special services, institution, group homes, foster homes, preventive services, special education school.

LaSalle School (r,d,b; 12-18 yrs.), 391 Western Ave., Albany. 12203 (145). Also conducts group homes.

Madonna Heights Services (r,d,g; 11-17 yrs.), Burrs Lane, Huntington. 11743 (110). Also conducts group homes on Long Island and outpatient programs.

Saint Anne Institute (r,d,g; 12-18 yrs.), 160 N.

Main Ave., Albany. 12206 (140). Critical level, preventive services, group home.

St. Helena's Residence (r,g; 12-17 yrs.), 120 W. 60th St., New York. 10023 (20).

St. John's of Rockaway Beach (r,b; 10-18 yrs.), 144 Beach 111th St., Rockaway Park. 11694 (112). Also conducts group homes in Far Rockaway and Richmond Hill.

North Dakota: Home on the Range for Boys (r; 12-18 yrs.), Box 41, Sentinel Butte. 58654 (46).

Ohio: Diocesan Child Guidance Center, Inc. (d,c; preschool) Outpatient counseling program (c; 2-18 yrs.), 840 W. State St., Columbus 43222.

Marycrest (r,g; 13-18 yrs.), 7800 Brookside Rd., Independence. 44131 (70).

Parmadale/St. Anthony's Youth Services Village (r,c; 7-21 yrs.), 6753 State Rd., Parma 44134.

Rosemont (r,g;d,c; 12-18 yrs.), 2440 Dawnlight Ave., Columbus 43211 (150).

Oregon: St. Mary's Home for Boys (r; 9-17 yrs.), 16335 S.W. Tualatin Valley Highway, Beaverton 97006 (43).

Pennsylvania: De LaSalle in Towne (d,b; 12-17 yrs.), 25 S. Van Pelt St., Philadelphia 19103 (110).

De LaSalle Vocational Day Treatment (b; 15-17 yrs.), P.O. Box 344 — Street Rd. and Bristol Pike, Bensalem 19020 (120).

Gannondale School for Girls (r; 12-17 yrs.), 4635 E. Lake Rd., Erie 16511 (57).

Harborcreek School for Boys (r; 10-17 yrs.), 5712 Iroquois Ave., Harborcreek 16421 (135). Also conducts group homes.

Lourdesmont Good Shepherd Adolescent Services (r,g;d,c; 13-17 yrs.), 537 Venard Rd., Clarks Summit 18411 (100).

Pauline Auberle Foundation, The Auberle Home for Boys (r,b; 13-18 yrs.), 1101 Hartman St., McKeesport 15132 (50).

St. Gabriel Hall (r,b; 12-17 yrs.), P.O. Box 13, Audobon 19407 (220). Also conducts group homes.

St. Michael's School for Boys (r,b; d,c; 12-17 yrs.), Hoban Heights, Tunkhannock 18657 (120). Also conducts group homes.

Tennessee: DeNeuville Heights School for Girls (r; 12-18 yrs.), 3060 Baakin St., Memphis 38127 (52).

Texas: St. Joseph Youth Center (r,c; 12-17 yrs.), 901 S. Madison St., Dallas 75206 (48).

Washington: Morning Star Boys Ranch (Spokane Boys' Ranch, Inc.), (r,b; 9-18 yrs.), Box 8067 Manito Station, Spokane 99203 (30).

Wisconsin: Eudes Corporation at Our Lady of Charity Center (r,c; 10-17 yrs.), 2640 West Point Rd., Green Bay 54303 (50).

St. Aemilian Child Care Center, Inc. (r,b; 6-12 yrs.), 8901 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53222 (57).

St. Charles Boys Home (r; 12-18 yrs.), 151 S. 84th St., Milwaukee 53214 (56).

Wyoming: St. Joseph's Children's Home (r,c; 6-18 yrs.), P.O. Box 1117, Torrington 82240 (48). Also conducts group home.

Developmentally Handicapped

This listing includes facilities for children, youth and adults with learning disabilities and/or mental retardation.

Alabama: Father Walter Memorial Child Care Center (r,c; birth-12 yrs.), 2815 Forbes Dr., Montgomery 36199 (34). Skilled nursing facility.

California: Catholic Charities "Empower" Services to Developmentally Disabled Persons, 433 Jefferson St., Oakland 94607. Services include (in various locations): Evergreen Center (d; adults); Concord House (r; adults); C.O.R.E. (d; adults outreach program for homebound); Case Management (d; adults, children — social workers); Religious Nurture Program (d; adults, children).

Child Study Center (d,c; 5-13 yrs.), 1339 - 20th St., Santa Monica. 90404 (80). Also conducts a developmental nursery (18 mos.-3 yrs.) and a preschool for children from culturally deprived areas (3-5 yrs.).

Helpers of the Mentally Retarded, Inc., 2626 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118. Conducts three homes: Helpers Home for Girls (18 years and older), 2608 Fulton St. and 2626 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118; Helpers Home for Men (18 years and older), 2750 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118.

St. Madeleine Sophie's Training Center (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 2111 E. Madison Ave., El Cajon 92021 (102).

St. Vincent's (r,d,c; 8-21 yrs.), P.O. Drawer V, 4200 Calle Real, Santa Barbara 93102 (116).

Tierra del Sol (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 9919 Sunland Blvd., Sunland 91040 (100).

Connecticut: Gengras Center (d,c; 8-21 yrs.), St. Joseph College, 1678 Asylum Ave., W. Hartford 06117 (70).

Special Education Department, Diocese of Bridgeport, 238 Jewett Ave., Bridgeport 06606.

Villa Maria Education Center (d,c), 159 Sky Meadow Dr., Stamford 06903 (31). For children with learning disabilities.

District of Columbia: Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Institute (d,c; 5-20 yrs.), 801 Buchanan St. N.E., Washington 20017 (120). Also conducts group homes, continuing education and life skills training programs, contract employment and job placement.

St. Gertrude's School of Arts and Crafts (r,d,g; 6-19 yrs.), 4801 Sargent Rd. N.E., Washington 20017 (40).

Florida: Marian Center Services for Developmentally Handicapped and Mentally Retarded (r,d,c), 15701 Northwest 37th Ave., Opa Locka 33054. Offers variety of services.

Marian School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 2-5 yrs.), 326 Pine Terr., W. Palm Beach 33401.

Morning Star School (d,c; 4-12 yrs.), 725 Mickler Rd., Jacksonville 32211 (70).

Morning Star School (d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 954 Leigh Ave., Orlando 32804 (45).

Morning Star School (d,c; 6-13 yrs.), 4661 - 80th Ave. N., Pinellas Park 33565 (50).

Morning Star School (d,c; 6-13 yrs.), 210 E. Linebaugh Ave., Tampa 33612. For children with learning disabilities.

Illinois: Bartlett Learning Center (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 801 W. Bartlett Rd., Bartlett 60103 (124).

Good Shepherd Manor (permanent home for men; 18 yrs. and older), P.O. Box 260, Mornence. 60954 (120).

Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., School (r,b;d,c; 6-21 yrs.) and Job Training Center (c; 16 yrs. and older), 123rd and Wolf Rd., Palos Park. 60464 (101).

Misericordia Home South (r,c; 1 mo.-6 yrs.), 2916 W. 47th St., Chicago 60632 (122).

Misericordia Home North (r,c; 4-21 yrs.), 6300 North Ridge, Chicago 60660 (82).

Mt. St. Joseph (mentally handicapped women; 20-45 yrs.), 24955 N. Highway 12, Lake Zurich 60047 (130).

St. Francis School for Exceptional Children (r,c; 4-12 yrs.), 1209 S. Walnut Ave., Freeport 61032 (32).

St. Jude Special Education Center (d,c), 2nd and Spring Ave., Aviston 62216.

St. Mary of Providence (r,d,g; 4-21 yrs.), 4200 N. Austin Ave., Chicago 60634 (190).

St. Rose Center (d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 4911 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago 60609 (60).

St. Vincent Residential School (c; 12 yrs. and older) (30), and St. Vincent Community Living Facility (adults) (20), and St. Vincent Supported Living Arrangement (adults) (60), 659 E. Jefferson St., Freeport 61032.

Special Education Program of the East St. Louis Deanery (d,c; 5-16 yrs.), 8213 Church Lane, East St. Louis 62203 (60).

Indiana: Marian Day Program (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 700 Herndon Dr., Evansville 47711 (20).

Providence House (r, men; 18 yrs. and up), 520 W. 9th St., Jasper 47546 (66).

St. Bavo Special Class (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 512 W. 8th St., Mishawaka 46544 (12).

St. Mary Child Center School (d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 311 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis 46204 (32). Developmentally Disabled.

Kansas: Holy Family Center (d,c; 6-21 yrs.), 619 S. Maize Rd., Wichita 67209 (65).

Lakemary Center, Inc. (r,d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 100 Lakemary Dr., Paola 66071 (72r,35d).

Kentucky: Ursuline-Pitt School (d,c), 10715 Ward Ave., Louisville 40223 (52).

Ursuline Speech Clinic (d,c), 3105 Lexington Rd., Louisville 40206 (105).

Louisiana: Department of Special Education, Archdiocese of New Orleans, St. Michael Special School, 1522 Chippewa St., New Orleans 70130.

Holy Angels School (r,c; teen-age, 14 yrs. and older; nursery, 2 mo. to kindergarten age), 10450 Ellerbe Rd., Shreveport 71105 (200).

Our Lady of Fatima School (d,c; 6-18 yrs.), 2315 Johnston St., Lafayette 70503 (50).

Padua House (r,c; birth-21 yrs.), 200 Beta St., Belle Chase 70037 (44).

Regina Caeli Center (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 3903 Kingston, Lake Charles. 70605 (50).

St. Agnes Vocational Evaluation and Training Center (d,c), P.O. Box 53326, 715 East Blvd., Baton Rouge 70802 (140).

St. Mary's Training School (r,c; 3-22 yrs.), P.O. Drawer 7768, Alexandria 71306 (150).

Maryland: The Benedictine School for Exceptional Children (r,c; 6-21 yrs.), Ridgely 21660 (100). Also conducts Habilitation Center (r,c; 17 yrs. and older) (50).

Francis X. Gallagher Center (r), 2520 Pot Spring Rd., Timonium 21093 (76).

St. Elizabeth School and Habilitation Center (d,c; 12-21 yrs.), 801 Argonne Dr., Baltimore 21218 (125).

St. Francis School for Special Education (d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 2226 Maryland Ave., Baltimore 21218 (60).

Massachusetts: Cardinal Cushing School and Training Center (r,d,c; 6-22 yrs.), Hanover 02339 (130 r; 65 d).

Mercy Centre for Developmental Disabilities (d,c; 3-22 yrs. and over), 25 West Chester St., Worcester 01605 (160).

Nazareth Hall (d,c; 7-22 yrs.), 887 Highland Ave., Fall River, 02720 (45).

Nazareth on the Cape (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 261 South St., Hyannis 02601 (25).

St. Coletta Day School (d,c; 6-20 yrs., admission age), 85 Washington St., Braintree 02184 (132).

Michigan: Our Lady of Providence Center (r,d,g; 5-17 yrs., child caring; 18-26, adult foster care), 16115 Beck Rd., Northville. 48167 (100).

St. Louis Center and School (r,d,b; 6-18 yrs. child care; 18-26 yrs. adult foster care), 16195 Old U.S. 12, Chelsea 48118 (80).

Minnesota: Mother Teresa Home (r,c; adults), 101-10th Ave. N., Cold Spring 56320 (14).

St. Elizabeth Home (r,c; adults), 306 15th Ave. N., St. Cloud 56301 (14).

St. Francis Home (r,c; 9-12 yrs.) 25-2nd St. N., Waite Park 56387 (6).

Missouri: Department of Special Education, Archdiocese of St. Louis, 4472 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis. 63108. Conducts 31 special day classes (c; 5-16 yrs.).

Good Shepherd Manor (residential for developmentally disabled men; 16 yrs. and up), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, 3220 E. 23rd St., Kansas City 64127 (43).

Mt. Carmel Group Home (r,c; 16-21 yrs.), 8757 Annetta Ave., St. Louis 63147.

St. Joseph's Vocational Center (d,c; 15-21 yrs.), 5341 Emerson Ave., St. Louis 63120 (147).

St. Mary's Special School (r,c; 5-16 yrs.), 5341 Emerson Ave., St. Louis 63120 (135).

St. Peter's Special Classes (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 314 W. High St., Jefferson City 65101 (30).

Universal Sheltered Workshop (c, adults), 6912 W. Florissant Ave., St. Louis 63136. Sheltered employment (80).

Nebraska: Madonna School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 2537 N. 62nd St., Omaha 68104 (65).

Villa Marie School (r,d,c; 7-16 yrs.), P. O. Box 80328, Waverly 68501 (25).

New Jersey: Alhambra Child Study Center (d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 31 Centre St., Newark 07102 (35).

Archbishop Boland Rehabilitation Center (d,c; 16-60 yrs.), 450 Market St. Newark 07105 (350).

Archbishop Damiano School (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 532 Delsea Dr., Westville Grove 08093.

Catholic Community Services, Multi-Service Center, 17 Mulberry St., Newark 07102.

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Camden, 1845 Haddon Ave., Camden 08108. Services include: Archbishop Damiano School (above), and full time programs at 6 Catholic

Schools; adult evening classes (18-65 yrs.); religious education programs.

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Paterson. Murray House (r; adults), 389 Main St., Paterson 07501. Also conducts four other adult group homes and one adult opportunity center.

Felician School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 2½-14 yrs.), 260 S. Main St., Lodi 07644 (120).

McAuley School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 5-9 yrs.), 1633 Rt. 22 at Terrill Rd., Plainfield-Watchung 07060 (40).

Mt. Carmel Guild Special Education School (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 241 Erie St., Jersey City 07302 (80).

Mt. Carmel Guild Special Education School (d,c; 6-12 yrs.), 550 E. Broad St., Westfield 07079 (45).

St. Anthony's Special Education School (d,c; 10-20 yrs.), 25 N. 7th St., Belleville 07109 (60).

Sr. Georgine Learning Center (d,c; 6-17 yrs.), 544 Chestnut Ave., Trenton 08611 (30).

St. John of God Community Services (d,c; birth to adults), 532 Delsea Dr., Westville Grove 05093.

St. Patrick's Special Education School (d,c; 6-17 yrs.), 72 Central Ave., Newark 07109 (60).

New Mexico: St. Joseph's Manor (r,b; 18-35 yrs.), P.O. Box 610, Bernalillo 87004. Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 610, Bernalillo 87004. Twenty-four-hour adult care center for mentally retarded men.

New York: Cantalician Center for Learning (d,c; birth-21 yrs.), 3233 Main St., Buffalo 14214 (300).

Cantalician Center Workshop (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 129A Central Park Plaza, Buffalo 14214 (150). Also conducts a vocational evaluation and rehabilitation training program.

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Rockville Centre — Services for Retarded Adults, 50 N. Park Ave., Box X, Rockville Centre 11570. Conducts four residences for retarded adults (Christopher Residence; Neumann Residence for Deaf Retarded; Alhambra House; Seton Residence — r,c; 21 yrs. and up).

Cobb Memorial School (r,c; 6-10 yrs.), Altamont 12009 (40).

Friends of L'Arche of Greater Syracuse, Inc. (r, adults), 1701 James St., Syracuse 13206 (12). Long-term facility for mentally retarded adults following philosophy of Jean Vanier and L'Arche movement.

Maryhaven Center of Hope (r,d,c; pre-school to adult), Myrtle Ave., Port Jefferson 11777. Offers variety of services.

Mercy Home for Children (r,c), 273 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn 11205.

Office for the Handicapped, Diocese of Brooklyn, 191 Joralemon St., Brooklyn 11201. Services include day care center and community residences for retarded adults.

Office of the Handicapped, Archdiocese of New York, 1011 First Ave., New York 10022.

St. Catherine Center for Children (r,c; birth to 12 yrs. and d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 30 N. Main St., Albany 12203 (140). Also conducts group home and specialized foster care programs.

St. Joseph School for Exceptional Children

(r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 10807 Bennett Rd., Dunkirk 14048 (26 r, 14 d). Residents must return home weekends and vacations.

School of the Holy Childhood (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 1150 Buffalo Rd., Rochester 14624 (94). Adult program, 18-50 yrs.

North Carolina: Holy Angels Nursery (r,c; birth to 12 yrs.), Belmont 28012 (66).

Ohio: Good Shepherd Manor (permanent care of men 18 years and older), P.O. Box 387, Wakefield 45687 (104).

Julie Billiard School, 4982 Clubside Rd., Cleveland 44127. Non-graded school for children with learning problems.

Mary Immaculate School (d,c; 7-14 yrs.), 3837 Secor Rd., Toledo 43623 (60). For children with learning disabilities.

Mt. Aloysius (r, men; 21 yrs. and over), Tile Plant Rd., New Lexington 43764 (100).

Our Lady of Angels Special School (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 3570 Rocky River Dr., Cleveland 44111 (30).

Our Lady of the Elms Special School (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 1230 W. Market St., Akron 44313 (61).

Rose Mary, The Johanna Graselli Rehabilitation and Education Center (r,c; 3-12 yrs.), 19350 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44117 (40).

St. John's Villa (r,c,b, 6-14 yrs; g, 6-18 yrs., continued care, g, 18 yrs. and over), 6700 Roswell Rd. N.W., Carrollton 44615 (221).

St. Joseph Center (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 2346 W. 14th St., Cleveland 44113 (60).

Sheltered Workshop and Training Center (c; 16 yrs. and older), 1890 W. 22nd St., Cleveland 44113 (35).

Oregon: Emily School for Multi-Handicapped Children (d,c; 2½-5 yrs.), 830 N.E. 47th Ave., Portland 97213 (12).

Providence Children's Nursing Center (r, c; nursing care), 830 N. E. 47th Ave., Portland 97213 (54).

Pennsylvania: Clelian Heights School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), R.D. 9, Box 607, Greensburg 15601 (140). Also conducts re-socialization program (r,d,c; young adults).

Don Guanella School (r,d,b; 6-21 yrs.) and C. K. Center (r,c; adults, post-school age), Sprout Rd., Springfield 19064.

McGuire Memorial (r,d,c; infancy to 7 yrs.), 2119 Mercer Rd., New Brighton 15066 (99).

Mercy Day School: Center for Special Learning (d,c; 2-21 yrs.), 830 S. Woodward St., Allentown 18103 (69).

Our Lady of Confidence Day School (d,c; 5-18 yrs.), 10th and Lycoming Sts., Philadelphia 19140 (120).

St. Anthony School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 13th St. and Hulton Rd., Oakmont 15139 (135).

St. Joseph Day School Center for Special Learning (d,c; 6-21 yrs.), 619 Mahantongo St., Pottsville 17901 (40).

St. Joseph's Center (r,c; birth-20 yrs.), 2010 Adams Ave., Scranton 18509 (85).

St. Katherine School (d,c; 4-18 yrs.), William Rd. and Bowman Ave., Philadelphia 19151 (150)

St. Mary of Providence Center (r,d,g; 6-14 yrs.), Elverson 19520 (120).

Tennessee: Madonna Day School for Retarded Children (d,c; 5-16 yrs.), 4189 Leroy, Memphis 38108 (50).

St. Bernard School for Exceptional Children, (c; 4-8 yrs.), 2021 21st Ave. S., Nashville 37212 (25).

Texas: Notre Dame of Dallas Special School (d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 1451 E. Northgate Dr., Irving 75062. (115). Notre Dame Vocational Center (d,c; 16 yrs. and over), same address, provides work-study program for exceptional people over 16 (60).

Virginia: St. Coletta School (d,c; 3-25 yrs.), 1305 N. Jackson St., Arlington 22201 (45).

St. Mary's Infant Home (r,c; 3 days-9 yrs.), 317 Chapel St., Norfolk 23504 (50).

Wisconsin: St. Coletta School (r,c), Jefferson 53549 (372). Offers the following programs:

- a complete program of special education from kindergarten through elementary and advanced levels (r,d,c);

- a work training center in preparation for job placement (r,c; 18-25 yrs.);

- a residential care center (r,c; 45-85 yrs.);

- a half-way house to give guidance and assist with problems (r; 18-24 yrs.);

- sheltered workshop employment for the mentally retarded in a homelike environment (r,c; 25-45 yrs.).

St. Coletta Day School (c; 8-16 yrs.), 1725 N. 54th St., Milwaukee. 53208 (12).

Orthopedically Handicapped

Alabama: Father Purcell Memorial (r,c; birth to 14 yrs.), 2048 W. Fairview Ave., Montgomery 36108 (52). Skilled nursing home.

Kentucky: Redwood School and Rehabilitation Center (d,c; birth and up), 71 Orphanage Rd., Fort Mitchell 41017 (200).

Pennsylvania: St. Edmond's Home for Crippled Children (r,c; 2-10 yrs.), 320 S. Roberts Rd., Rosemont 19010 (50).

Visually Handicapped

Illinois: Department of Vision, Catholic Charities, 721 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 60610. Itinerant education services for visually impaired students attending regular Catholic elementary and high schools in Chicago archdiocese (30).

Maine: Visually Handicapped Services: 87 High St., Portland 04101; 15 Vaughn St., Caribou 04736; 382 Sabattus St., Lewiston 04240; 95 Main St., Orono 04472; 313 Lincoln St., Saco 04072; 224 Main St., Waterville. Itinerant teacher and other services.

New Jersey: St. Joseph's School for the Multiple Handicapped Blind (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 253 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City 07306 (25).

New York: Catholic Charities Services for Visually Impaired Persons (c), 272 Merrick Rd., Lynbrook 11563. All ages, differing programs.

Lavelle School for the Blind (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 221st St. and Paulding Ave., Bronx 10469 (120).

Pennsylvania: St. Lucy Day School (d,c; 3½-14 yrs.), 929 S. Farragut St., Philadelphia. 19143.

ORGANIZATIONS

(See separate article for a listing of facilities for the handicapped.)

Blind

The Carroll Center for the Blind (formerly the Catholic Guild for All the Blind): Located at 770 Centre St., Newton, Mass. 02158, the center conducts diagnostic evaluation and rehabilitation programs for blind people over 16 years of age, and maintains programs in community services for all ages, volunteer and special services, casework and counseling, low-vision training and professional training. It offers a large range of services for blind people who are not in residence, and maintains an office of public education and information. *AAR Review* is the quarterly publication of the center. The executive director is Rachel Rosenbaum.

Xavier Society for the Blind: The Society is located at 154 E. 23rd St., New York, 10010. Founded in 1900 by Rev. Joseph Stadelman, S.J., it is a center for publications for the blind and maintains a circulating library of approximately 7,000 volumes in Braille, large type and on tape. Its many publications include *The Catholic Review*, a monthly selection of articles of current interest from the Catholic press presented for the visually handicapped in Braille, on tape, and in large print. The director of Xavier is Rev. Anthony F. La Bau, S.J.

The Deaf

According to the National Catholic Office for the Deaf, there are approximately 95,000 Catholics among the total deaf population of 410,522. (The deaf were defined by the 1974 National Census of the Deaf Population as "those persons who could not hear and understand speech and who had lost — or never had — that ability prior to 19 years of age.") Reported statistics indicated: Students in Catholic schools for the deaf, 1,969; teachers, 570 (147 were religious). Personnel involved in out-of-school pastoral ministry to the deaf included: priests, 73 (41 full-time, 32 part-time); permanent deacons, 6 (part-time); sisters, 45 (40 full-time, 5 part-time); brothers, 3 (1 full-time, 2 part-time); lay people, 23 (19 full-time, 4 part-time).

Organizations involved in work for the deaf include the following.

International Catholic Deaf Association: Established by deaf adults in Toronto, Canada, in 1949, the association has more than 3,000 members in 121 chapters, mostly in the U.S. It is the only international lay association founded and controlled by deaf Catholic adults. It is affiliated with the World Federation of the Deaf. Home office address: 814 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. The ICDA publishes *The Deaf Catholic*, a bimonthly, and sponsors regional conferences, workshops and an annual convention.

National Catholic Office for the Deaf: Formally established in 1976, at Washington, D.C., to provide pastoral service to those who teach deaf children and adults, to the parents of deaf children, to pastors of deaf persons, and to organizations of the